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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-002  
Tuesday  
5 January 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-002

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2 January 1993

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### Meles, Butrus-Ghali on Somali Reconciliation Talks

EA0401124093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network  
in Amharic 0930 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] President Meles Zenawi noted that what had forced Somalia to fall into the prevailing fighting and famine was the misunderstanding within the family that had exceeded its limits. President Meles made this remark today at the just opened preparatory conference on national reconciliation in Somalia at the Africa Hall.

The conference is chaired by Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, the UN secretary general. The secretary general, in his opening speech, noted that there is no more appropriate time than now to bring national reconciliation to Somalia. Thus the opposition groups must be ready for peace as from now. Wagaye Bekele has the details.

[Begin Wagaye recording] The chairman of the conference, Dr. Butrus-Ghali, in his opening speech, noted that since the international community, neighboring countries, and the United Nations had made the situation favorable for peace in Somalia, there was no more appropriate time than now for Somalis to resolve their problems together. He also said the only solution could come from the Somali political leaders and clan elders, but preconditions at the talks would destroy all the peace efforts. He also said that the UN Security Council resolution on Somalia [words indistinct], the presence of the multinational forces in the area, and the diplomatic efforts were some of the reasons for the conducive situation in Somalia.

President Meles, at his earlier meetings with the Somali warlords, said that even though all were heroes of Somalia at heart, enmity and tribal sentiments had obscured their true attitude [words indistinct] and covered by such sentiments, they were considered to be the main architects of the prevailing situation in Somalia by the Somali people and the international community, as well as history. But I am saying this not to condemn but to remind you that much is expected of you and peace in the country (words indistinct).

He also appealed to the Somali warlords to consider the following four points during their talks:

First, as a principle, they should reach a cease-fire; the second point was the formation of a neutral police force; the third point was reducing and controlling the weapons which are in the hands of the people; and the fourth was the importance of forming a transitional government which could carry out the reconstruction and rehabilitation tasks. The president, after noting the above points, expressed his wish that the next conference be held in Somalia. [end recording]

### Somali 'Warlord' Aidid Raises Objections

AB0501120793 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT 5 Jan 93

[By Marie Joannidis] [Excerpt] Addis Ababa, Jan 5 (AFP)—Mogadishu's main warlord raised obstacles here Tuesday [5 January] at peace talks for starving Somalia, sources close to the negotiations said after most faction leaders agreed to reconciliation proposals. General Mohamed Farah Aidid and his supporters, who control much of the Somali capital and the south of the country, considered that some of the 14 delegations to the U.N.-chaired talks were not representative. "Everybody agrees on the principles, but General Aidid is still pursuing the issue of representation and participation," one source close to the talks said.

Late Monday, the first day of the meeting chaired by U.N. Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, most delegates agreed to set up a standing commission to enforce a ceasefire and to hold a reconciliation conference. Fourteen factions have been invited to the meeting in the Ethiopian capital, including the representatives of Somaliland, formerly British-ruled territory in the northwest of the country which has declared independence. They were given observer status.

The meeting, the biggest gathering of Somali leaders since the Horn of Africa nation plunged into anarchy after the ouster in January 1991 of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, continued late into the night Monday.

The agreement reached in principle provides for the establishment within a month of the ceasefire commission, which would be based in Mogadishu but work to monitor a truce throughout Somalia.

Officials expressed hopes that the subsequent reconciliation conference will allow the formation of a Somali government, which would be expected to appeal urgently for international aid to rebuild the country, where the United States is currently spearheading a relief operation involving almost 29,000 troops from a score of nations.

A delegation led by Somalia's interim president Ali Mahdi Mohamed has proposed March 15 as the date for the reconciliation conference and is urging disarmament of all factions. The United Nations has said the conference should be held in April to allow time for preparation.

Apart from setting a date, U.N. officials also want delegates to agree on a venue for the reconciliation conference. Mogadishu, Addis Ababa, Washington and Abu Dhabi have all been mooted as possible sites.

Ali Mahdi's rival, Aidid, told some journalists that uncontrolled armed gangs should be disarmed, but not clan militias. He also wanted representatives from break-away Somaliland brought directly into the peace process. [passage omitted]

**Chad****Deby's New Year Message Addresses Political Agenda***AB0301075393 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 31 Dec 92*

[New Year address to the nation by President Idriss Deby in Ndjamenia on 31 December—live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Chadian countrymen and women, at the end of 1992, we already mentally projected to the year 1993 without, probably, having any deep faith. Within a few hours, we will enter into 1993 which opens to us a new opportunity for accomplishing an important political stage. I can say, because, it is true, that we are preparing for a turning point. In this society, which is searching for its path, 1992 has been a period fertile in ideas and changes. It had its moments of joy and its moments of sadness. Thanks to our policy of dialogue and reconciliation, a series of peace negotiations were concluded with displeased fellow countrymen. Areas of displeasure were noticed. Despite the ill will and the shady maneuvers of some partners, we managed to avoid the worst for our country. While for some commentators, the agreement [words indistinct], we pursued in the middle of all these difficulties our march toward democracy. The legalization of about 30 political parties and some 100 associations proves how much the forum created for this purpose is respected. This political explosion did not, however, save us from the childhood diseases of democracy. But in the face of numerous acts of provocation, we showed patience which enabled us to avoid falling back into the clutches of repression. As we have passed the period of apprenticeship, I have the hope that this patience will be rewarded by a maturity and a sense of responsibility in every person and at all levels of the society.

Chadian men and women, our political march must also be guided by the weight of the social situation during this period. In 1992, the economic and financial difficulties created a climate of demands and claims which has created tension in a new-born political process. On this issue, Chad is no exception in the region. Salary arrears are a common workers' issue in the greater number of our neighboring countries. Some governments have clearly frozen the payment of salaries for some months. Several countries, [words indistinct] a reduction in the civil service. The Chadian Government, like other governments, was constrained to abide by the rules of adjustment. It is with a real show of understanding that we tried, at the beginning, to discuss it with the various social partners. It is still with the same spirit of understanding that we reacted to the first strike which hit the country. It is the fear of having the administration blocked up which made the government take precautionary measures. But the suspensions, which were announced, were lifted as soon as tension reduced. Today, one can note that patience is more rewarding than the use of force, because the salary arrears are about

to be paid out. Some workers have received their November salaries and we hope to make up for the delay at the beginning of the new year. I would like to take advantage of this occasion to inform you that the financial services will be instructed to pay the October and November salaries of workers who were affected by the suspension order.

Chadian fellow countrymen and women, we are expecting many things from the new year. But it is not the timetable which will give them to us. The realization of our hopes will depend on the goodwill and the good sense of each of us. The [word indistinct] at the end of this year, 1993, have the sovereign national conference as the starting point. Other similarly important stages can also come out of it. The sovereign national conference will be an appropriate framework for a sincere and constructive discussion among all the social classes. We must not listen to the traders of ill omen who have been spreading alarming information about this conference. We must listen to your own reason and the superior interests of our country in order to tackle the sovereign national conference with a lot of serenity, seriousness, and good hope. My good wishes for the country and every Chadian—man and woman—are peace, good health, and total success in our political program. Long live the Republic.

**Congo****President, Cabinet Adopt Election Commission Decree***AB0101175693 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 31 Dec 92*

[Excerpt] The Cabinet met here yesterday under the chairmanship of President Pascal Lissouba. What was discussed at this last government meeting of the year? Here is Government Spokesman Camara Dekamo with details.

[Dekamo] In an introductory statement, Professor Lissouba took the opportunity offered by this meeting to warmly congratulate the members of the new government team. After this, the Cabinet proceeded to examine the only item on the agenda. After deliberating on it, a decree on the establishment, organization, and functioning of the National Organizing and Supervisory Commission for the early legislative elections was adopted.

The Cabinet also decided to accord a special status to the chairman and vice chairman of the National Coordinating Committee as well as to the other members of this Committee. [passage omitted]

## Equatorial Guinea

### Opposition: Amnesty Decree 'Legally Vague'

AB0301111693 Paris AFP in French 0929 GMT 29 Dec 92

[Text] Libreville, 29 Dec (AFP)—Mr. Mario Mariano Asumu, deputy secretary general of the Union for Democracy and Social Development in Equatorial Guinea, today strongly criticized "the ambiguous and legally vague" decree giving amnesty to opposition elements arrested on 17 December during the looting of the central market of Malabo. In an interview with AFP, Mr. Mario Mariano Asumu deplored the fact that President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo should publish an amnesty decree that "does not clearly state that opposition elements involved in the looting of the central market of Malabo will be released."

Mr. Asumu added that "the fact that this decree does not exempt demonstrators from legal prosecution on the part of traders, who were victims of looting, means that the demonstrators can still be kept in prison, this time, upon the simple submission of a complaint by the traders."

The amnesty decree, published on 27 December, in fact, states that "beneficiaries of the amnesty measure will not be exempted from possible legal suit by traders who lost their goods," following the looting at the central market. The loss to the traders was estimated, according to the Equatorial Guinean radio, at several million CFA francs.

"This decree is only a new machination on the part of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo to make the international community believe that he is working for the establishment of democracy in the country, whereas reality shows us the contrary," Mr. Asumu concluded.

## Gabon

### Illegal Nigerian Residents Deported

AB3012182092 Dakar PANA in English 1227 GMT 30 Dec 92

[Text] Libreville, 30 Dec. (AGP-GAB/PANA)—An additional 1,600 Nigerians residing illegally in Gabon, left for Lagos on Tuesday [29 December], in compliance with a repatriation agreement reached by the two countries in October.

An official source said in Libreville on Wednesday that the deportees were being conveyed home aboard a Nigerian vessel, River Ogbese, which arrived in the southern port of Owendo on Saturday [26 December].

More than 10,000 Nigerians residing illegally in Gabon were deported in October 1992, under the first phase of the repatriation accord.

## Rwanda

### RPF 'Combatants' Attack Armed Forces Positions

EA0501102293 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 5 Jan 93

[Text] Combatants of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] have once again provoked the Rwandan Armed Forces in Kidaho commune, Ruhengeri prefecture [northern Rwanda]. A multitude of bombs fell on some sectors of the commune for eight hours on 4 January causing extensive material damage and human casualties. Jean Baptiste Hakizimana reports.

[Begin Hakizimana recording] Eight dead and five seriously injured among the civilian population is the provisional toll of the acts of provocation, which the RPF committed once again on 4 January. Shelling operations involving a huge amount of bombs lasted from 1000 to 1800. They were aimed at the Cyanika, Kagogo, and Gitare sectors of Kidaho commune. Some villagers were hit on their farms, while the other victims were in the Gitare displacement camp. The Rwandan Armed Forces' positions were not spared.

The acts are taking place at a time when talks continue between the Rwandan Government and the RPF in Arusha [Tanzania], and every Rwandan is hopeful of the outcome. According to a military source on the spot in Ruhengeri, the repeated acts of provocation are unfortunate, especially when they are aimed at the innocent civilian population. According to the same source, the RPF must stop such actions, otherwise the Rwandan side could lose its patience. [end recording]

## Zaire

### Mobutu Views Political Scene in New Year

LD0301091093 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1304 GMT 2 Jan 93

[New Year's message by Zairean President Sese Seko Mobutu; place not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots. One year has ended; another is before us. [passage omitted]

However, ridiculing the elementary principles of democracy and sovereignty, the National Conference declared itself sovereign, in the Zairean people's place. At the same time, it deviated from its main mission and got caught up in discussions of insults, hatred, intolerance, and the settling of scores, which divided rather than united the sons and daughters of Zaire. The National Conference then took a long time to analyze social and economic problems in order to reach the same conclusions already arrived at by the then central committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution. What time was wasted! [passage omitted]

In addition, the National Conference left behind, not only a follow-up committee—as was set out in the decree



of 11 April 1991—but a High Council of the Republic, with 453 members, which has twice the total number of elected deputies in our National Assembly. [passage omitted]

It is no longer acceptable to tolerate the use by politicians of other people's children in street demonstrations, to expose them to all sorts of violence while they keep their own children in a safe place. To bring an end to the criminal and shameful practice of human exploitation for political ends, I formally recommend that the regional administrative authorities call for the physical presence of the organizers at the front of their public demonstrations. This is the norm in countries that have adopted democratic and republican values. [passage omitted]

It is because of this that I held direct talks with about 70 soldiers representing the Kinshasa military garrison on Tuesday 29 December in Gbadolite. All of the soldiers were from the lower ranks. This meeting will be followed by others, with soldiers from other garrisons in the interior of the country. The aim of all these meetings with soldiers is to agree on a return to the strict discipline that ensures the strength of our armed forces in order to ensure the peace and security of our citizens and all the foreigners who have settled in Zaire, as well as of their property. Before the organization of free elections, all will be done to safeguard peace and guarantee security.

Dear compatriots, any Zairean who wants to pursue a political career should know that, beginning now, he will have to make a determined commitment to this path and be prepared to achieve a position of power via the ballot box. As I have already said on other occasions, the post of president of the Republic is available to any Zairean who wants to take part in the competition. The time has come for us to respect each other, whether or not we share the same beliefs. Intolerance, scorn, and the exclusion that have torn apart and brought death to our country in the past, today seriously threaten peace and national unity, and compromise all possibilities of economic recovery. [passage omitted]

My dear countrymen, I would not like to end this message without mentioning a problem, that of the government which is hindering our march towards democratic institutions. [passage omitted] However, I continue to trust the person I chose to propose this government of wider national unity. It is his duty, therefore, not to abuse the patience of all of us and to express himself clearly one way or the other.

My dear countrymen, let us understand each other well. Since the constitutional revision of 5 July 1990, my role as head of state is not to interfere in the daily management of state's affairs, a task belonging to the government. As guarantor of the nation, it is my duty to assure peace, national unity, and territorial integrity. We should be aware, however, that, during the transition period, the government we should entrust with the

management of state affairs was not the result of democratic elections. That is why, in everybody's interest, it should be the most representative of all the regions of Zaire and of all political tendencies of the country. Such a government would have the advantage of proposing adequate solutions to me concerning the functioning of services or public organizations in conformity with the current laws. This concerns particularly the Bank of Zaire, the autonomy of which should be preserved like other similar institutions in the world.

I hope that this government will widely contribute to the solution of the current political crisis and that the negotiations broken off a month ago will continue in order to harmonize relationships between the institutions of the transition period. However, the mission of all these institutions should be to facilitate the achievement of the democratization process. This should be the priority of the government of wider national unity. In addition, the government should rapidly adopt a minimum social and economic program in order to alleviate somehow the hardship of the people.

My dear countrymen, this democratization process is irreversible. No one has a right to set up obstacles on the road that will lead us to the third republic. It is a fact that, despite trial and errors and a few natural obstacles—often resulting from the individual character of various participants in political life—there is a genuine change. In my opinion, even the unhappy chapter of the National Conference comes within the scope of the learning process of democracy in our country, insofar as democracy demands much tolerance and nobleness from statesmen.

Will 1993 be the year to see the achievement of this process begun on April 1990? Yes, if God wants it, but as the saying goes: God helps those who help themselves. I call again on the conscience of politicians, who are the privileged witnesses of the excitement of the first years following independence, not to yield to the evil of division that attempts to deal a deadly blow to national unity. I have no doubts that newcomers on the political scene will follow their example.

For their part, the Zairean people only want to live peacefully and to work for their well-being. We must also know that the people are also sovereign and are at the origin of any political mandate in a democratic society: real and long-lasting peace depends on that.

To end this message, I express the wish that during the new year the Zairean people will be able to exercise in peace and national concord their most legitimate right to choose a political system and to freely appoint those it deems worthy to lead new institutions that will be truly democratic at all levels.

A Good and Happy New Year, 1993.

**Prime Minister Expresses New Year Wishes**

EA0301065993 Mbuji-Mayi Voix du Zaïre in French  
1630 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, addressed a New Year message to the Zairian people. Here is the message:

Dear compatriots, at the end of the year, I am happy to wish you good health, happiness, and prosperity for the New Year. The year 1992 showed the world the extent of the suffering imposed on our people, and our determination to win over fear in order to fight for the supreme sacrifice of freedom and democracy. Despite all the pitfalls, we must hope in 1993 for an end to all constraints.

Peace and social progress to each of you and to all those who are dear to you—these are my wishes. With your support and the help of almighty God, this will be accomplished.

[Signed] Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, prime minister and head of government.

It is worth recalling that in his New Year message to the nation, the head of state, Mobutu Sese Seko, accused the opposition of being responsible for the gloomy atmosphere which characterized politics during 1992. Tshisekedi on his part, wants to see an end to all constraints and hopes for peace and social progress in the new year.

**HCR Says Recent Presidential Orders 'Null,' 'Void'**

AB3112173392 Paris AFP in French 2134 GMT 29 Dec 92

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Dec (AFP)—The High Council of the Republic [HCR]—the transitional Parliament—in a communique today, described as "null and void" the presidential orders announcing the resignation of the

transition government and appointing general secretaries to conduct everyday affairs.

The HCR therefore has asked the head of state to reinstate the government with all of its powers and to refrain from interfering in the operations in accordance with the constitutional provisions of the transition period.

It called on the Zairian Armed Forces to abide by the republican rule of neutrality and to ensure the security of people and property throughout the whole country.

"All citizens and especially politicians must eschew violence and resort to dialogue for the peaceful settlement of differences," the communique stressed. It also asked the Zaïre radio and television broadcasting station to ensure the free access of all to the official media.

Furthermore, the HCR asked President Mobutu Sese Seko to stay in Kinshasa "in order to facilitate the necessary collaboration and consultation for the smooth running of state affairs."

The head of state and the prime minister, in whom the HCR renewed its confidence, were asked to strive for a relaxation of the political tension and to work in the supreme interest of the nation.

It asked the prime minister to reshuffle the government to reflect the decision of the Sovereign National Conference defining the minimum administrative structures of the government and to remain in constant touch with the head of state. The HCR attributed the aggravation of the institutional crisis to the latest presidential orders which, it says, violates the spirit and letter of the general political compromise of the transition period.

**Ethiopia****Students Killed Protesting Eritrean Independence***AB0401165593 Paris AFP in English 1638 GMT 4 Jan 93*

[By Marie Joannidis]

[Excerpt] Addis Ababa, Jan 4 (AFP)—Ethiopian police Monday [4 January] opened fire on students protesting against independence for Eritrea, wounding many and killing up to 17 others, according to demonstrators.

The shooting overshadowed the start of a visit to the Ethiopian capital by U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, here to chair a peace conference for neighboring Somalia, wracked by clan strife and famine.

A guard at the Menelik hospital where the mortuary is located said just one demonstrator was killed, but Addis Ababa University students put the toll as high as 17, adding that at least 200 were hurt.

Police beat up and opened fire on the demonstrators who had forced their way through a barrier set up to keep them in the campus premises, according to diplomatic sources.

The students were out to show their opposition to plans to allow the breakaway province of Eritrea to hold a U.N.-supervised referendum on independence next April.

Students said they had also called on Butrus-Ghali to leave. The U.N. chief was thought to be likely to visit the Eritrean capital Asmara on his way back from the two-day Somalia conference, which opened Monday.

Some students and representatives of political parties here have already written to Butrus-Ghali to protest against U.N. involvement in monitoring the referendum. [passage omitted]

**Police Department Issues Statement***EA0401210093 Addis Ababa ENA in English 1846 GMT 4 Jan 93*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 4 Jan (ENA)—A student was killed and 13 students and three policemen injured today in a clash between members of the security force and university students, according to a statement by the Addis Ababa police department.

The statement said that the incident was instigated by a few students, who in the past used to collaborate with the now defunct Dergue-WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] regime in throwing university students into the flames of the anti-people war.

The statement said that an illegal demonstration was organized by such students with the objective of creating unrest at a time when an international conference was taking place here to seek a lasting solution to the crisis in Somalia.

Among the participants of the illegal demonstration were people armed with knives and pistols, said the statement, adding that the demonstrators refused to heed repeated requests by members of the security force to disperse. The demonstrators fired at the policemen, wounding three of them, the statement noted.

In order to stop the shooting and hurling of stones and to disperse the unlawful demonstration, members of the security force have taken action, which resulted in the death of one student and the injury of others, according to the statement.

The statement strongly warned individuals involved in unlawful and anti-peace activities to refrain from using innocent youth in serving their interests. It said that such people will no longer be allowed to continue with their usual acts of exposing the youth to wars and other dangers and that all the necessary efforts will be made to take speedy punitive measures against the conspirators themselves.

The statement pointed out that individuals involved in unlawful activities, whether knowingly or unknowingly, are to hold themselves responsible for anything that may happen.

The statement said that the government has the right and obligation to safeguard the peace and stability achieved through a bitter struggle which exacted tremendous sacrifices.

Thus, at any time, the government would be obliged to take all the necessary measures to curb any and all unlawful and anti-peace activities, the statement concluded.

**Afewerki Addresses Eritreans on New Year***EA0201123793 Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Text] Mr. Isayas Afewerki, secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, has sent a congratulatory message to Eritreans residing in the country and abroad on the occasion of the new year. The secretary general in his new year message, congratulated the Eritrean people on the new year and said they had enjoyed peace and stability in the past 17 months since their struggle to achieve independence.

The secretary general went on to say that the provisional government had put a lot of effort into holding the Eritrean referendum, which will enable us to achieve our independence legally and be a member of the (?United Nations). He also noted that the UN's agreement to participate in the referendum as an observer was due to efforts by the Provisional Government of Eritrea.



The secretary general also noted that it was necessary to enhance development programs in order to develop the economy. [passage indistinct] On peace, the secretary general said it was essential to keep and strengthen the peace and stability of our country as it was impossible to advance our development plans and programs without peace.

The secretary general, at the end of his speech, hoped that 1993 would be a year of peace, stability, and development, and he called on Eritreans to fully participate in the coming reconstruction program.

#### **Nawid Denies Dissolution of Eritrean Organization**

PM3112114892 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 29 Dec 92 p 5

[Unattributed report: "'Unified' Eritrean Organization Denies Reports of Its Dissolution"]

[Excerpt] London, AL-HAYAH—Mohamed Said Nawid, chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front—Unified Organization Executive Committee, has emphasized that Mohamed Osman Abu-Bakr, former head of the organization's External Relations Bureau, was not among the delegation which he headed recently to Asmara to hold talks with the provisional Eritrean government. He pointed out that Abu-Bakr has been in Asmara for five months "and has nothing to do with our delegation or organization."

In a statement to AL-HAYAH yesterday Nawid denied announcing the "organization's" dissolution and his joining of the provisional government. He said: "If there is any intention of dissolving the organization, the Executive Committee would announce this in a statement." [passage omitted]

#### **DPRK Envoy Urges Acceleration on Joint Projects**

EA0301065493 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 2 Jan 93

[Text] Ambassador Chang Hak-su of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, DPRK, to Ethiopia urged the North Korean technical experts who have been deployed to Ethiopia by the government of the DPRK to exert maximum effort to accelerate work on the various joint development projects.

Addressing the technical experts currently engaged in different joint development projects in Ethiopia yesterday, Mr. Hak-su expressed his government's determination to extend more technical aid and further consolidate the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

He said that the recent visit made by the high level delegation of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia headed by Mr. Seyuom Mesfin, minister of foreign

affairs, has made a significant contribution in strengthening the bilateral ties based on mutual interest of the peoples of the two countries.

It has been reported that more than 40 North Korean technical experts have joined recently the development activities under way in Ethiopia.

#### **Kenya**

#### **Electoral Commission Chairman Declares Moi 'Winner'**

EA0401124793 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Electoral Commission, Justice Zaccheus Chesoni, today at parliament buildings declared Daniel Toroitich arap Moi winner of the just concluded presidential elections. Moi beat seven other presidential aspirants to take the presidency in the first multiparty general elections in more than a quarter of a century. This victory gives Moi another term of five years as president of this nation.

[Begin Chesoni recording] We are now delighted to announce to Kenyans that Daniel Toroitich arap Moi has received the greatest number of votes in the election that has just ended and that he has complied with the provisions of Section 5 of the Constitution of Kenya. Consequently, the Electoral Commission of Kenya declares Daniel Toroitich arap Moi the president of the Republic of Kenya as by law authorized. [end recording]

Immediately after declaring Moi Kenya's next president, the registrar of the High Court, Jacob Kipuri, and the attorney general, Amos Wako, swore him in at State House, Nairobi, at a ceremony attended by Kenya African National Union leaders and supporters as well as [the] diplomatic corps. [passage omitted]

#### **Moi Says No 'Ill Feelings' Against Nonsupporters**

EA0501070993 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] President Moi today said there was an urgent need for Kenyan leaders to adjust themselves and serve the wider interests of the Kenyan people. He pointed out that the children of Kenya, who did not know tribal boundaries until the beginning of the just ended political campaigns, have to be remolded and returned to the right track of nationalism. President Moi said that it was a pity that although God had shown the grim and stark realities of bad politics in the neighboring countries, some leaders had remained adamant and buried their heads in the sand.

The president made the remarks during a brief and informal get-together after his [taking the] oath of office at State House, Nairobi.

He noted that biblically God had given human beings 70 years on Earth and that whatever was above that was a

bonus. In this connection, he said, it was immoral for the old people to jeopardize the lives of the young people. He said the older generation had a moral duty to guide the youth and to create the right atmosphere for their development.

Thanking all those who had voted for him, President Moi said he had no ill feelings against those who did not. Both categories, he pointed out, had exercised their constitutional right.

### **Opposition Parties Reiterate Vow To 'Remove' Moi**

EA0401205593 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] The three main opposition parties—FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya, FORD-Asili, and the Democratic Party [DP] of Kenya - today reiterated their rejection of the election results and vowed to take legal measures to remove President Moi from office.

[In] a statement read by DP Chairman Mwai Kibaki on behalf of the three parties last night after a four-hour closed-door meeting, the three party leaders ignored calls by Kenyans to accept the results and take up their seats in Parliament. They said the elections were massively rigged in favor of KANU [Kenya African National Union].

The meeting, which started shortly after 2:30 p.m., was attended by presidential candidates Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, Kenneth Matiba, and Mwai Kibaki, together with all party candidates who won various parliamentary seats, and resolved that President Moi must be removed from office through nonviolent means.

### **FORD-Asili Official Disowns Matiba**

EA0301211593 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The decision by the opposition leaders Kenneth Matiba of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili, Oginga Odinga of FORD-Kenya and Mwai Kibaki of the Democratic Party to reject the results of the just-ended multiparty general elections continues to produce surprises. Yesterday, the vice chairman of the FORD-Asili, George Nthenge, disowned his chairman, Kenneth Matiba, saying he had not been informed about the meeting and the decision taken on Friday [1 January] by the opposition parties. [passage omitted]

### **Kenya National Congress 'Ready' To Work With Moi**

EA0301213693 Nairobi KNA in English 1449 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] Nairobi, 3 Jan (KNA)—Two officials of Kenya National Congress [KNC], Maina Wanjigi and Kimani wa Nyoike, today said they were ready to work with President Daniel arap Moi and would not hesitate to accept any appointment he would offer them when he forms the next

government. They endorsed President Moi to proceed to form the next government because the people of Kenya had given him mandate through the ballot.

Addressing a press conference at the KNC offices in Nairobi, Mr. Wanjigi and Wa Nyoike, when answering questions from reporters after Wa Nyoike had read a prepared press statement, agreed that they have no personal grudge against Moi and would cooperate with him to bring about reconciliatory political atmosphere for national unity and stability. In their speech, signed by other officials of the party Messrs Matere Keriri and Kihara W.ithaka, who were also present, the officials disassociated their party from the stand taken by Kenneth Matiba of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili, Mwai Kibaki [of the Democratic Party] and Jaramogi Oginga Odinga [FORD-Kenya] to boycott the results of general elections and block President Moi from forming the next government. They said that they regretted the call by the three opposition leaders was coming too late after KNC and other lobby groups had requested them to unite but had refused to heed the advice. The officials blamed the three leaders for failing the opposition and called on them to eschew their personal pride and State House ambition and concede the fact that in spite of all the election irregularities the people of Kenya have decided.

Said the statement: If the three leaders are genuine they should accept the results of the general elections, however humiliating, and work in concert within Parliament. Failure to follow this approach will plunge Kenya into a civil war. Which, having regard to the aforesaid, KNC feels Moi should proceed to form the next government. However, the officials in their statement said that in forming the government President Moi should note among others that KANU [Kenya African National Union] does not have any elected representation in the next Parliament from the two main communities, which are Kikuyus and Luos; that KANU received little or no support from three major provinces, notably Nairobi, Central, and Nyanza; that KNC regards as the first duty of the new government to resettle, (?compensate), and provide lasting security for Kenyans displaced during ethnic clashes.

The statement concluded by saying KNC calls upon all political and other leaders to adopt a spirit of mutual accommodation and national reconciliation.

During the questions, reporters told them that President Moi was not obliged to appoint ministers from areas which had not voted for KANU or had no KANU representatives and that their mention of Kikuyus and Luos in their statement implied tribal sentiments which many opposition parties were banking on to win elections.

### KSC Head Proposes National Unity Coalition

EA0301172693 Nairobi KNA in English 1235 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] Kisii, 3 Jan (KNA)— Mr George Anyona, the Kenya Social Congress [KSC] leader, yesterday said Kenyans had demonstrated their confidence in the democratic process by carrying out peaceful elections. He said the FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya, DP [Democratic Party] and FORD-Asili should consult other political parties, pressure groups, trade unions, students and church organizations before rejecting the entire election results. Mr Anyona said the country was going through a turbulent transition and the situation called for reconciliation and political compromises.

Mr Anyona, who is the MP [Member of Parliament]-elect for Kitutu Masaba constituency, said his KSC party had called on the other political parties to boycott the elections but that they had ignored this despite contravention of the electoral provisions. In a press release, the former detainee criticized KANU [Kenya African National Union], FORD-Asili and DP for having huge sums of money to influence voters in the run-up to the elections, contrary to the provisions of the election offences act.

He also claimed there were some election irregularities manifested in lack of proper public education on the electoral procedures and requirements, mix-up of ballot papers, harassment and intimidation of opposition candidates, lack of impartiality by some election officials and open support for KANU by polling officials in some areas, especially in the Rift Valley.

Mr Anyona proposed the formation of a national coalition for unity comprising all the political parties to help bring an atmosphere of tolerance acceptable to all Kenyans.

### Observer Group Tells Opposition To Concede

EA0501071693 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] A Japanese [election] observer team today told Mr. Kenneth Matiba, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, and Mwai Kibaki [the leaders of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili, FORD-Kenya and the Democratic Party, respectively] to concede defeat and accept the election results. The team, headed by Mr. Muneu Suzuki, noted that it would be fit for the three leaders of the opposition to take up their seats in parliament where they could present their views democratically. The team, which was in the country to observe the just ended multiparty general elections, commended Kenyans for exhibiting an orderly conduct during the election period.

### Commonwealth Secretary Arrives To Mediate Talks

EA0401115593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] The secretary general of the Commonwealth, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, reiterated today that the people of Kenya have proved what government they wanted as reflected by the results of the recently concluded polls and hoped that the government and the opposition would work together in fulfilling the aspirations of the nation.

Chief Anyaoku, who arrived in the country this morning to initiate talks between the government and opposition parties, said that the Commonwealth was deeply concerned that opposition figures were attempting to negate the hopes Kenyans had following the just concluded successful elections. He was addressing a press conference at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on arrival. He said the role of the opposition should be constructive and advised the losers to take up their seats in Parliament and strive to assist Kenyans from within Parliament.

The secretary general said Kenya should be congratulated for conducting a successful election, adding that the few imperfections that were noted should be used as study cases for future elections. Chief Anyaoku conceded that it would be unnatural for the opposition chiefs to feel happy after losing in the election to the incumbent but expressed the hope that they would reject violence for the benefit of the whole country. He expressed hope that donor countries that had stopped their cooperation with Kenya, demanding concrete steps towards democracy will resume their aid and that he would personally be disappointed if the donor countries continued denial after the elections. [sentence as heard]

He defended the observer team sent by the Commonwealth secretariat against accusations that it favored certain quarters during the elections, saying that the team performed its function well.

### Saitoti Says Government To Reorganize Economy

EA0501070493 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] The vice president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, today revealed that the KANU [Kenya African National Union] government's first priority would be to reorganize the economy. He was speaking at a press conference in his Treasury Building office here in Nairobi. Saitoti said the KANU government would also deal with the issue of ethnic suspicion that crept up during the just concluded general elections.

[Begin Saitoti recording] People have spoken and said loudly: unity, stability, and progress. All true Kenyans will respect the will of the people. Those constituencies who chose not to elect KANU candidates still need a member of parliament to represent their interests. As



such, it would be a travesty of the democratic spirit were the elected members of parliament of all constituencies not to take their seats in the next parliament.

The new year signifies a new era for Kenya. We in KANU look forward to the challenges ahead and we will not shrink from taking the tough decisions with which we will be faced. Our determination as members of KANU to move forward has been strengthened by our victory at the polls. And we will proceed regardless of whether some of the members of parliament from other parties decide to play or boycott the democratic game.

But if they do boycott, in a sense, all Kenyans will be losers. Kenya needs those members of parliament to fulfill the role of the elected opposition in our parliament. While KANU might not always appreciate the opposition's parliamentary behavior, Kenya as a whole would be the first to benefit from the vibrant, responsible legislature. And were this to happen the 1992 general election would mark the start of an age when all Kenyans would be winners. [end recording]

## Somalia

### 'Mammoth Rally' Held 'Recently' at Giohar

AB0101121393 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 0430 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Text] A mammoth rally was staged by religious leaders, community leaders, social leaders, and peasants recently at Giohar [north of Mogadishu] in Shabbellaha Dhexe region. The demonstrators called on Somali leaders and the interim president of Somalia, in particular, to hasten their efforts to reunite the brotherly people of Somalia. The demonstrators called the attention of the various movements' leaders to the fact that if they are to reconcile, they should forsake their personal ambitions in pursuit of a permanent and lasting peace in the country.

The district chairman, who addressed the rally, underlined the hardship experienced by the local people during the recent savage clan-based wars in the country. He called on the various communities, which had been at each other's throats, to forgive one another, forget the past, and look to the future. He called on the rally participants to be brave enough to identify those among them who engaged in acts of incitement. He said that he was convinced that there are some evil people in every community who thrive on incitement and civil strife. The chairman said that unless the communities take stern action against those bent on seeing bloodshed in this country, the whole country is doomed.

Mr. Ali Nur Hassan Qalac, the district chairman, said that the communities in that district had a long history of brotherly relations and cooperation, and he called on the communities in Giohar not to abandon those qualities. He also urged them to return to farming now that it is the rainy season.

### Italian Defense Ministry Clarifies Shooting Incident

AU3112093192 Rome ANSA in English 0832 GMT 31 Dec 92

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, December 30—The Italian Defence Ministry issued a communique this evening clarifying that the reported armed clash between Italian troops and Somali looters this morning was not in fact a direct exchange of fire.

Two Italian armoured vehicles carrying paratroopers were heading back into Mogadishu, the note said, after aid escort duty in the port area, when a Red Cross column ahead of them had to stop because of a road accident. In order to prevent a crowd of looters from raiding the Red Cross trucks, the paratroopers took up positions without opening fire. It was at this point that volleys of fire believed to come from Kalashnikov rifles were let off from the crowd—but not directly at the paratroopers, who responded by firing into the air and launching tear gas and flash petards which immediately dispersed the crowd.

In the immediate aftermath of the incident, other Italian military vehicles were rushed to the site to clear and search the area, with the help of a French unit that had heard the gunfire.

The communique made it clear that no Italians or Somalis were hurt in the incident.

### French Soldier Injured in Landmine Accident

AB0301174793 Paris AFP in English 1658 GMT 3 Jan 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Jan 3 (AFP) - A French Foreign Legionnaire was injured when his armoured vehicle hit a landmine Sunday [3 January] near Hoddur, in northern Somalia, a French military spokesman said.

The vehicle, with three men aboard, was taking part in a demining operation along a road linking Hoddur, where a French base is located, and the Ethiopian border, Major Gerard Massot, a spokesman for French forces in Somalia said.

The injured soldier was thrown from the vehicle which was seriously damaged. He was not seriously hurt.

The French contingent to the U.S.-led Operation Restore Hope in Somalia will be completed Monday with the arrival here of a French navy ship carrying vehicles and other logistical equipment. A DC-8 carrying about 60 French soldiers arrived here late Sunday.

After the ship's arrival, there will be a total of some 2,500 French soldiers taking part in the operation, a French military official said.

## Tanzania

### Mwinyi New Year Message Commends Unity

EA0101155593 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Text] Dar es Salaam—Today is the new year. In his new year message, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi praised Tanzanians for maintaining peace, unity, and solidarity over the past year during which Tanzania had begun a multi-party era. He said that this year the government would continue to guide the changes under the same principles to ensure justice for all.

On the alleviation of poverty and economic improvement, the president said that the government would ensure that producers received better prices and that crops were bought on a cash basis. President Mwinyi said industrial production had picked up during the past year but appealed for improved quality and increased exports so as to earn more foreign exchange.

### Zanzibar Government To 'Control' Opposition Parties

EA0401113193 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 0330 GMT 4 Jan 93

[From the press review]

[Text] DAILY NEWS reports that the chief minister of Zanzibar has warned opposition parties. The same story is carried by UHURU on page seven under the headline: Zanzibar To Control Activities of Parties. The chief minister of Zanzibar, Dr. Umar Ali Juma, has said that his government would continue to control the activities of the opposition parties in the isles to ensure that their activities were conducted peacefully. He said that even freedom had its limits and that peace-threatening acts would not be tolerated. Dr. Umar Ali Juma was speaking to citizens from Pemba living in Tanga, [northeastern] Tanzania. Dr. Umar is on a three-day visit to Tanga region.

## Uganda

### Museveni New Year Message Outlines Achievements

EA0101144993 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in  
English 0400 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has been outlining the achievements the National Resistance Movement [NRM] administration has scored since it came to power seven years ago. In his address to the nation on the eve of the new year today [as heard], Mr. Museveni reiterated the NRM's commitment to democratic governance. He said for the first time in the history of Uganda, the ordinary people are now involved in the day-to-day making of decisions that affect their lives. As a result of this participation, the president added, there is a growing self-evidence [as heard] and esteem among Ugandans. The president told the nation

that people of all walks of life have readily come forward in the last few years to contribute to the making of the Constitution and demonstrated capacity for consensus at the group level and made sacrifices to achieve higher ideals for the common good.

Mr. Museveni again assured the nation that the NRM will be guided by the decisions of the people with regard to the form of democracy when the constitution-making exercise is accomplished.

On the economy, President Museveni said that since the beginning of the current financial year 1992-93 last July, the government has managed to contain inflation at an average of 1 percent [as heard] per month. He, however, noted that in some of the months, the inflation has been negative—that is instead of prices going up, they have actually gone down. If the current performance continues, he declared, we are likely to achieve our target of an annual rate of inflation of 15 percent by the end of this financial year. He said there are also predictions that the rate of inflation may come down to 9 percent.

Mr. Museveni told the nation that considerable reductions have been effected in government expenditure and that the government is spending money which it receives from taxation instead of borrowing from the Bank of Uganda. It has also been able to pay both her local and external debt. As a result of reduced inflation, the president added, it has been possible to introduce a variable interest rate regime to encourage both borrowing and saving. This, he said, means that there is now no one uniform interest rate throughout the banking system as different commercial banks can fix their own rates.

Speaking about industrialization, Mr. Museveni expressed happiness that Ugandans are seriously taking up the challenge of modernization. [passage omitted]

He called for tax harmonization throughout East Africa and the PTA [Preferential Trade Agreement] region because the region shall not accept unfair trading practices such as dumping. [passage omitted]

The president again told the people of Uganda that the government is committed to the policy of liberalization. To that end, he said, the government will continue to reduce its direct role in the economy and to promote the dominant participation of the private sector. He said government will mainly play the role of facilitator and developer of infrastructure, adding that the government has drawn up a plan for public enterprises reform and divestiture covering 59 public enterprises.

In order to attract investment into industry, the president assured that the government is examining the possibilities of providing land sites complete with infrastructure and utilities as well as the establishment of export-processing zones. [passage omitted]

The president also touched on the northern Uganda reconstruction program, which he launched in Soroti, that would take care of those areas of the North devastated by insurgency, banditry, and other acts of lawlessness. He said 108 million U.S. dollars will be spent under the program and this would be the largest amount of money to be spent on a reconstruction program in the country so far. Mr. Museveni also announced that an international task force has completed a needs assessment survey for the Masindi district. He said a firm of consultants is currently formulating a rehabilitation program with a view to initiating dialogue with potential donors for Luwero. [passage omitted]

Mr. Museveni was happy to report that the long struggle for peace among the people of Uganda has almost been completely achieved. As we celebrate the beginning of the new year, the president declared, let us resolve to live in peace. No sacrifice should be too big to make to

achieve peace, he added. He expressed happiness about the peace that is prevailing in the country as 1992 ends. [passage omitted] If there is one lesson Ugandans have learned, he said, it is that peace cannot be taken for granted. He therefore called upon all Ugandans to resist practices that can bring fear and insecurity.

On the international scene, President Museveni repeated that Uganda cherishes peace with her neighbors and with the rest of the world. The president, however, expressed Uganda's sadness at the escalating violence in various parts of the African continent and the hunger and misery they generate. He said the continent is continuously receiving refugees and, yet, if all Africans exercised a little tolerance of one another, there would be no hunger and no refugees and the flow of blood in Africa and elsewhere would cease. Mr. Museveni concluded by urging Ugandans to let 1993 be a year of absolute peace and prosperity.



**Goldstone Press Release on APLA Investigation**

MB0201182093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1229  
GMT 2 Jan 92

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the Honourable Mr. Justice Richard Goldstone: "Press Release"]

[Text] No 1: Repeated allegations have been made concerning armed attacks on South African citizens from bases outside South Africa.

No 2: It is of paramount importance, in the interests of peace and stability in the region, that all such allegations be investigated and the position be clarified.

For that reason the commission established a committee to inquire into the existence of APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] bases and operations inside and outside South Africa.

No 3: The commission would welcome and invite the co-operation of neighbouring states whose territories are alleged to be used by persons launching such attacks.

Such co-operation could be by way of submissions, evidence or direct participation in the investigations and inquiries themselves.

In this regard the commission will approach the South African Government for its co-operation.

No 4: In this context I welcome the approach by Major-General B Holomisa on 26th December 1992 in which he indicated the Transkei was willing to inquire into allegations concerning APLA bases in Transkei and other related matters.

The manner in which the commission or I might be involved by the inquiries referred to by Major-General Holomisa and other matters referred to by statements made by him to the press still require to be canvassed.

In this regard I would point out that the commission has no jurisdiction or powers in Transkei. That and the constitutional relationship between South Africa and Transkei makes it necessary that appropriate arrangements be made through normal government channels.

No 5: In the light of the positive developments which already have taken place the committee of the commission inquiring into APLA bases and operations will commence its public hearing in Port Elizabeth on Monday 4 January 1993. [signed] R J Goldstone, chairman of the commission.

**Transkei Asks RSA for Goldstone To Chair Inquiry**

MB0401154393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1309  
GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] Umtata Jan 4 SAPA—The Transkei government on Monday formally asked the South African Government to second Mr Justice Richard Goldstone to Transkei to chair a

proposed commission of inquiry into the existence of Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] bases.

In an official note to the South African Embassy in Umtata the Transkei government confirmed its decision to institute the commission of inquiry into APLA bases in Transkei and other related matters.

"To head the commission, it has been decided to appoint a judge of repute and it is thus the government's view that Judge Richard Goldstone of the appellate division of the Supreme Court of South Africa is eminently suited to be appointed," the note said.

The Transkei government said it wanted to make clear that Mr Justice Goldstone would be expected to select his panel of commissioners from the Transkei Bar Council and that his commission would not be an extension of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry Into Public Violence and Intimidation.

To preserve the independence of the Transkei commission of inquiry Transkei civil servants would not be eligible for selection, the Transkei government stated.

It added that Transkei authorities had already solicited the co-operation of the South African Government regarding information it might have on the existence of APLA bases in Transkei.

In a draft document stating the 15 proposed terms of reference of the commission which was submitted simultaneously to the South African Government, Transkei suggested, among other points, that the commission investigate, report and make recommendations on the location of the camps or bases "allegedly used by APLA in the Transkei".

The commission would also be expected to investigate South African policies and actions relating to continued APLA attacks against individuals in South Africa and APLA's "continued commitment to the attainment of liberation through the use of arms".

The main points of reference needing further investigation included:

—involvement of South African Government agents in acts aimed at destabilising Transkei.

—threats made by certain members of the South African Government regarding the launching of cross-border raids;

- recent deployment of South African security forces along the Transkei border;
- the issue by the Transkei defence force of small arms to APLA and Unkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] members during visits to Transkei; and—the activities of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and Boere Weerstandsbeweging [Boer Resistance Movement] units regarding Transkei.

The Transkei government was also concerned about the efficacy of the National Peace Accord and the safety of Transkeians in South Africa.

#### **Police: PAC Leaders Serve in APLA Command**

*MB040112393 Johannesburg SABA in English 1059 GMT 4 Jan 93*

[Text] Port Elizabeth Jan 4 SABA—The South African Police [SAP] told a committee of the Goldstone Commission in Port Elizabeth on Monday morning that the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (APLA) had planned and carried out from Transkei attacks on whites and policemen, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Francois van Zyl, for the police, said the SAP had information that APLA members had received training at several places in the homeland.

APLA members were also trained in countries such as Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Uganda and China.

The police said that in spite of attempts by the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] leadership to distance itself from APLA's actions, it was clear the PAC leadership had an important decision-making role in its armed wing's activities and, therefore, should be held responsible for it.

Furthermore, both PAC President Clarence Makwetu and PAC Deputy President Johnson Mhlambo served on APLA's high command.

The police had information that APLA's training in Transkei was stopped after media reports.

Mr van Zyl added that the police had appealed to Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa to support his recent claim that weapons and ammunition issued to APLA had been handed back.

The police also asked that these weapons be handed over to the Goldstone Commission for ballistics tests.

#### **Transkei's Holomisa on Arms to PAC, APLA**

*MB0401140793 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Jan 93 p 2X*

[Report by Edyth Bulbring, political correspondent: "Bantu Holomisa tells SA to 'go to hell'"]

[Text] Transkei leader Bantu Holomisa says he will continue to provide weapons to the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] and guarantee their safety in his country.

Speaking to the Sunday Times at his Umtata home this week, the relaxed yet defiant military ruler said the SA government could "go to hell".

He scoffed at military action or potential financial sanctions against the homeland. To take any of these moves against the Transkei held the possibility of disrupting the negotiations process, he said.

General Holomisa said his government had several times provided weapons to the ANC [African National Congress], PAC and APLA to protect their leadership on visits to the Transkei. He would not apologise for it and would do so again "tomorrow".

During these visits, Transkei security forces had collaborated with the security personnel of the visiting dignitaries in providing weapons and assistance. He was confident that all weapons had been returned and the ammunition accounted for on their departure.

He added that anyone resident in the Transkei could apply for a licence to buy a firearm for protection. Regardless of the person's political affiliation, this practice would continue, he said.

Members of the liberation movements resident in the Transkei knew that, should they feel threatened by SA authorities, they could ask for the protection of Transkei security forces.

Spelling out his policy towards alleged APLA terrorists in the Transkei, General Holomisa said that, if the SAP [South African Police] had any information that any Transkeian had perpetrated a crime, they could apply for extradition in terms of the agreement between the two countries.

"I expect I will be as accommodating as the SA government has been in assisting me with my extradition request against Sol Kerzner," he said.

Outlining the relationship between the Transkei and the PAC, General Holomisa said that APLA chief of staff Barney Hlatswayo and an APLA delegation had visited the Transkei in October 1991, when they had held a meeting with him and members of his military council.

At this meeting he had asked Mr Hlatswayo to "open the doors" for the Transkei in obtaining training for his civil service and army officer corps.

The Transkei Defence Force is unable to train above the rank of brigadier, and General Holomisa had said this could pose a problem for his defence force when all the armies were integrated under a new dispensation.

General Holomisa rejected reports that he had offered APLA basic training by the Transkei Defence Force [TDF] and permission for APLA to use the Transkei to train its members.

"Giving APLA training under the TDF would have put Transkei at risk. And I would never allow any liberation movement to conduct informal training in the Transkei. They could be training my enemy," he said.

He denied he had asked Mr Hlatswayo to assist the Transkei with heavy weaponry or that he had allowed APLA to use his military bases to store its weapons.

He said that, while there had been allegations that APLA had been training its members in the Transkei, there was no proof that this was true. If it had taken place, he would condemn it and take action immediately.

Information obtained by the Sunday Times indicates that the Transkei has been divided by APLA into four zones. The Central Zone, consisting of the districts of Umtata, Butterworth, Libode, Centane, Idutywa, Ngqamakwe and Ngqeleni is under the command of Vuman-kosi Lawrence Ntकिनca.

The Eastern zone, including the districts of Ntabankulu, Mt Frere, Mt Ayliff, Bizana, Flagstaff, Lusikisiki and Port St Johns, is under the command of Bulelani Xuma.

The Southern zone, consisting of the districts of Engcobo, Cala, Herschel and Cofimvaba, is under the command of Temba Kunene.

And the Northern zone, consisting of the districts of Mt Fletcher, Maluti and Matatiele, is under the command of Madodana Fihla.

General Holomisa rejected a Newsweek magazine report which claimed he had sent a delegation to sign an agreement with APLA regarding training its members in the Transkei in return for office-corps and civil-servant training.

He said a meeting between a delegation of the Transkei Defence Force led by Brigadier TT Matanzima and an APLA delegation led by APLA secretary of defence Victor Gqweta was held in Kampala, Uganda, on December 2. They had met to discuss the training of Transkei Defence Force personnel abroad.

Flowing from the official meeting, a liaison committee was established between the TDF and APLA to keep the lines of communication between the two groups open, he said.

General Holomisa denied that flowing from this liaison committee cooperation on the recruitment and training of APLA members had resulted. Nor had there been any agreement that APLA could use the Transkei as a springboard to launch attacks on SA security forces, he said.

## **AZAPO Clashes With IFP in West Rand Township**

### **SAP Involvement Charged**

*MB0301210693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1956  
GMT 3 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 3 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] has alleged the SA Police [SAP] were colluding with the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] following renewed clashes on Sunday [3 January] between the two organisations in Bekkersdal, west of Johannesburg.

Spokesman Dr. Gomolemo Mokae said members of the SA Police on Sunday raided the home of the late AZAPO member Mandla Nono who was buried on Saturday.

"Our members, who were guarding the house following attacks by the IFP during the week proceeding the funeral, were disarmed by the police at about 8:30pm. Thirty minutes later the IFP attacked the home, injuring the Nono family, relatives, residents and our members," said Dr. Mokae.

He alleged that a resident was killed and four AZAPO youths seriously injured during the attack with pangas and knives. He said the house was destroyed in the attack.

Dr. Mokae alleged that before the attack police had told the bereaved family that "anyone found with arms will be handed over to the IFP".

"Our attitude is that the SAP and the IFP are two sides of the same coin. The SA Government's talk about peace will remain hot air until they take practical steps to hold these thugs", said Dr. Mokae.

He said AZAPO was committed to protecting the community by whatever means. "However, we are disturbed by the collusion."

Commenting on the incident, SA Police spokesman Major Henriette Bester said police found two bodies with hack wounds and four injured people in Bekkersdal on Sunday afternoon.

Maj Bester said police were investigating information given to them that two buses with Inkatha Freedom Party supporters went into the township and attacked a taxi rank.

She said no arrests had yet been made.

### **Call for End of Fighting**

*MB0401134493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1236  
GMT 4 Jan 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 4 SAPA—A call was made on Monday for an urgent meeting between leaders of the Azanian Peoples Organisation [AZAPO] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] to end bloody strife between their members in the West Rand township of Bekkersdal.



The appeal was made by the African National Congress PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region, which condemned the violence and urged the Bekkersdal local dispute resolution committee to urgently facilitate such a meeting.

Two people were killed and four wounded in the township on Sunday in a continuing battle for political power between AZAPO and IFP members, said police spokesman Maj Henriette Bester.

Tensions flared again on Monday morning, according to an AZAPO spokesman, but police could not confirm the claim. Maj Bester said police had no knowledge of unrest in Bekkersdal on Monday morning, but the township was tense.

However, AZAPO Bekkersdal chairman "Father" Ratsoeu claimed more than 50 IFP members, armed with an assortment of traditional weapons and guns, including an AK-47 rifle, attacked a house in the township's AZAPO-held Ghana section early on Monday.

He claimed AZAPO members retaliated by throwing stones and bricks and that the IFP group retreated to nearby mines.

IFP PWV leaders were in Bekkersdal "because there is trouble there" and unavailable for comment, SAPA was told by a woman at the IFP PWV office.

The attack follows fierce fighting in the township on Sunday.

Maj Bester said police were investigating claims that AZAPO members had attacked two unidentified men, believed to be Zulus, in a street about 6pm on Sunday, killing one and wounding the other.

It was claimed that two busloads of IFP supporters, armed with traditional weapons, arrived in the township about 7.45pm and launched a revenge attack on AZAPO supporters and commuters at a local taxi rank, she said.

A man was killed and three people, two woman and a man, wounded, she said, denying ANC [African National Congress] claims that children were killed.

The deceased was identified as Ginger Msondeve of the Silver City AZAPO stronghold in Bekkersdal.

Maj Bester said the IFP group had already left when police arrived at the rank.

AZAPO members then moved to the Bekkersdal hostel, armed with traditional weapons, but dispersed peacefully after talks with the police.

Maj Bester could not confirm AZAPO claims that a man and a woman were seen off-loading from a Mercedes a bag containing weapons at an IFP-held house in the township shortly before the 6pm attack.

She called on all warring factions to stop making counter accusations.

Police say violence in Bekkersdal started in February, 1990 and is characterised by increasingly vicious revenge attacks.

The township is divided into sectors supporting the IFP, AZAPO, the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Political power play and intolerance, socio-economic factors and disputes among local taxi operators are the underlying causes of the strife, according to the police.

### Security Forces Halt ANC-IFP Fighting in Imbali

*MB0401183993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1438  
GMT 4 Jan 93*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Jan 4 SAPA—Security forces on Monday used teargas to prevent fighting between large groups of African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters at Imbali near Pietermaritzburg.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported the incident took place during an ANC protest march and apparently arose out of a dispute between the ANC and IFP over whether South African Defence Force [SADF] units should be moved out of the township.

Marchers, headed by ANC Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala, disputed in a memorandum that they had agreed to the removal of the SADF units.

They said the SADF contingent operating in the area had shown considerable impartiality and should remain in Imbali.

IFP central committee member Velaphi Ndlovu claimed that a request by the Imbali community for the removal of some SADF units had been granted.

### Defense Ministry New Year's Message

*MB0401204793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1952  
GMT 4 Jan 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: SA Communication Service]

[Text] The eightieth anniversary of the South African Defence Force [SADF]—1992—was a traumatic year in many ways. More than ever before the defence force was explicitly identified as a target for political forces bent on destroying the government and among others using the defence force as a means.

There is no doubt that political groups with dark political motives are determined to use every means to bring the government to an end. They plan to cause greater confusion among the inhabitants of the country.

Tens of thousands of loyal and dedicated members of the defence force, who have over decades given their all to

uphold the proud traditions of the South African Defence Force, have suddenly become punching bags of the political boxing ring.

It is not the task of the defence force to hit back politically. The task of the defence force is to take note of the escalating violence, radicalism and intimidation and at the same time to reorganise itself more efficiently to be more prepared than ever before. In this regard the South African Defence Force has not disappointed South Africa and will not do so.

In fact the adjustments which were made in 1992 were phenomenal and far-reaching. From the border war situation a 180 degree turn had to be made to provide support to the South African Police [SAP] to ensure internal security against treacherous violence and even deeds of terror by political groups who on the one hand negotiate peace but, on the other train thousands of unqualified candidates for promoting terror in foreign countries.

The defence force and I are not blind to the hidden motives which may be concealed in this clear duality.

It must in fact be read together with statements by militant protest organisations that members of the security forces be eliminated and that violence will spread in an effort to force a political "settlement" on their terms.

As the responsible minister I wish to emphasize that the defence force as the guardian of the sovereignty of the state will not draw back from its established task to nip the proposed anarchy in the bud. We are fully prepared for this.

In 1993 the defence force will not hesitate to rationalise itself further to ensure that enhanced preparedness becomes the absolute watch word.

Any criticism from the public will be thoroughly investigated and answered. Irregularities will be ruthlessly eradicated. Firm disciplinary action where necessary, a further rejuvenation of the defence force and apolitical action at all times will remain the highest priority throughout.

Ultimately this concerns the safety of the state. In this regard politicians and other groups must in no way seek to query this responsibility with dubious political arguments. The basic principle for ensuring the safety and protection of the sovereignty of the state may not even be jeopardised or terminated by the negotiation process.

I call upon the public in all seriousness to give their whole hearted support to the defence force in the new year, as never before. Together with the defence force you must defend South Africa against the ambiguous pronouncements of radical protest organisations and the numerous witch-hunts which have been launched against the defence force and which will continue in the new year.

The chief of the defence force and I will ensure that South Africa has the most reliable defensive front basically available at its disposal. Nobody should lose sight of the fact that the defence force is the most important insurance policy for the future.

The whole of South Africa must stand together in no uncertain manner to stop the discrediting of the security forces.

We whole heartedly owe this with abundance to a hundred thousand members of the defence force and half a million members of the reserve who have had to carry unnecessary blame and suspicion in the past year.

To all our defence force members I say: my ministry, South Africa and I care for you. Your loyalty and dedication to duty in the eightieth and most difficult year of your existence is South Africa's best guarantee for 1993.

Lastly, to every young man who reports for military duty this week, welcome as a member of the South African Defence Force. You are special. Thank you very much for your loyalty towards your country. Your sense of duty is a credit to you.

I have the fullest confidence that our defence force will make a great contribution to the maintenance of stability, security and peace in South Africa in 1993.

Issued by the Ministry of Defence, Cape Town Commandant Riaan Louw: director communications telephone: (021) 461-1580

#### **\* Clinton Alleged 'To Want War in Region'**

93AF0239E Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT* in Afrikaans  
13 Nov 92 p 8

[Excerpts] Mr. Herman Cohen has been saying in diplomatic circles in Pretoria that within a year or two, Mr. Clinton will create a situation of war in Southern Africa, for lack of a better location elsewhere in the world, and that this will be a fatal war for the remaining whites on the continent.

Mr. Clinton is a proponent of the old American point of view that America would prefer to sell a small matchbox daily to every black person in Africa rather than give preference to trade with a white government in Africa.

In any case, America believes that it will be able to purchase strategic and other minerals much more cheaply from economically stupid black governments in Africa than it would be able to from economically shrewd white governments.

America is in the process of building three gigantic airports in Southern Africa and it is suspected that they are being built within the framework of the "aggression approach" planned by the USA to stimulate its economy.

Mr. Bush has stopped all monetary gifts to the ANC [African National Congress]. Mr. Clinton will undoubtedly resume this and the ANC also believes this. The idea of American soldiers dying in South Africa by getting a bullet through their fourth ribs, is not all that farfetched.

#### ANC Welcomes Start II, Urges RSA Disclosure

MB0501054493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1958  
GMT 4 Jan 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress]

[Text]African National Congress [ANC]  
Department of Information and Publicity ANC welcomes START 2 and insists that South Africa must declare its own nuclear activities and ambitions

The African National Congress warmly welcomes the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (Start 2) signed yesterday between Presidents George Bush and Boris Yeltsin, scrapping 17,000 nuclear weapons. We support every step that will reduce the nuclear weapons threat and create a more secure world.

The Start 2 treaty is a reminder seriously addressing South Africa's active and secret nuclear development programme. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has determined that South Africa secretly produced several hundred kilograms of high enriched uranium (HEU).

It is disturbing that South African officials have stated that they are not compelled to disclose any information about their nuclear development programme prior to signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The ANC is deeply concerned that South Africa could still be involved in secretive nuclear activities at a time when major strides are made throughout the world to reduce nuclear weapons. This situation calls for the urgent attention of the international community. The De Klerk government and the AEC [Atomic Energy Corporation] must immediately reveal the nuclear programme past and present.

The ANC has long been opposed to the militarism of the apartheid regime and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons. We believe that secret control of nuclear facilities, of undeclared stocks of weapons grade material, and possibly nuclear weapons by the minority regime and its military and intelligence agencies holds serious dangers for the people of our country and the whole southern African region.

Adherence to the NPT requires full cooperation by South Africa and all other countries. In particular, we cannot allow our country to exclude some of its nuclear processing facilities and their complete records from inspection by the IAEA.

The control of all South Africa's nuclear facilities is a matter which should receive early attention from transitional and interim government. Issued by: the Department of Information and Publicity

P.O. Box 61884

Marshalltown

2107 4 January 1993

#### APLA: 'Theater of War' Expanding 'Daily'

MB3112172192 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1638  
GMT 31 Dec 92

[Text]Johannesburg Dec 31 SAPA—The Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) has declared 1993 the "Year of the Great Storm", according to a New Year's message received from APLA on Thursday.

The message, faxed from Dar-es-Salaam and signed by APLA commander and chairman of its high command Sabelo Victor Phama, said APLA's "theatre of war" was expanding daily and covering both urban and rural areas in South Africa.

"The year 1991 closed with a remarkable build-up in the APLA offensive against the enemy security and related forces. The first half of 1992 saw an even greater APLA offensive, perhaps the largest guerilla onslaught to be mounted in South Africa this decade," Mr. Phama claimed.

"The enemy could not hide the fact that it was feeling the heat," he said.

According to him over 500 security force members were killed, 240 of them in the first five months of the year, making it the largest security force death toll since modern guerilla warfare began in South Africa in 1961.

In the process, APLA had also suffered setbacks in 1992. Most important were APLA's director of ideological education and culture Themba "Ncapayi" Zaba, who died in combat in Natal on February 28, and deputy director of operations Jan Mandlonkosi Ghoba, who died in the Transvaal on May 21.

"APLA lost 15 other combatants. These gallant fighters fell in a year that marked continued repression by Pretoria and state-engineered violence against the African masses," Mr. Phama said.

The masses had taken up the challenge and were now facing reactionary violence with revolutionary violence.

"For a long time they have consistently been on the receiving end. Now they are reversing the situation and time has come for the Pretoria regime to bury its own dead.

"Let us gear ourselves up for 1993, which we hereby declare the year of the great storm," he said.



### HNP Leader Urges 'White People's Front'

MB3112154292 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 1500 GMT 31 Dec 92

[Text] The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], Mr. Jaap Marais, says policy differences among right wingers will have to be suppressed next year, to enable them to act effectively against the government's reform initiatives.

Mr. Marais said in his New Year's message that the right wing would appeal to an increasing number of people next year, because a white people's front would have to be formed to block the government.

Mr. Marais said that differences in policies, goals, and methods in rightwing ranks would have to be put aside because the existence of the Afrikaner nation was facing a serious threat and next year could prove to be a crisis year for South Africa.

### White Wolves Threaten Government, APLA, MK

MB0401160993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1351  
GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] Brits Jan 4 SAPA—The ultra-right-wing organisation Wit Wolwe [White Wolves] on Monday threatened to start attacks—including sabotage—on the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK); ANC military wing] on January 12 unless the government acted against these organisations.

At a news conference at Brits the Wit Wolwe also suspended negotiations and communication with the "illegal" government and said it would soon present a list of demands to government to which it should respond within 30 days or face action.

The news conference was held by men wearing balaclavas in an empty reservoir on the plot of Wit Wolwe leader Barend Strydom's parents in-law.

Mr Strydom was not present and the demands and threats were made by the Wit Wolwe's "chief of staff" who hails from the East Rand and who declined to identify himself, and "Boerstaat" Bosman, regional chairman of Robert van Tonder's Boerestaad [Boer State] Party.

The Wit Wolwe threatened to use the same tactics as APLA and MK, including cross-border raids against "soft targets", and said they regarded "every black man as an enemy".

The Wit Wolwe's chief of staff said government would "make the biggest mistake of their lives" if they thought the Wit Wolwe to be a small organisation.

He declined to mention figures, but said the Wit Wolwe had infiltrated almost every right-wing organisation in the country as well as the police and defence force.

The organisation had formed cells of three to four people countrywide to avoid infiltration by the security forces, received "world class" training in "terrorist war tactics", and acted independently.

Recent attacks in the eastern [Orange] Free State area of Ficksburg were not on the instruction of the Wit Wolwe but in retrospect carried their approval, the chief of staff said.

The "cell leaders" from both the eastern and western Cape were present at the news conference.

The organisation in the current circumstances regarded revolution not only as a right but as a duty, he added.

State President F W de Klerk had closed all avenues for whites by denying them another white election and by his "mad rush to total capitulation", Mr Bosman said.

He added that the armed struggle had borne fruit for the African National Congress [ANC].

The group objected to Mr Strydom having been declared unfit to possess a firearm and his stringent parole conditions. They demanded he be granted the same freedoms as ANC President Nelson Mandela who had held "militant speeches and committed himself to the armed struggle" since his release.

Journalists were received by a guide wearing a balaclava at the plot entrance and, against the background of military march music, led past a monument in honour of the unknown "Boerstryder" (Boer fighter) to the venue where the news conference was held.

The guides explained the balaclavas were worn to protect their identity as "threats had been made against the Wit Wolwe and Mr Strydom".

### Meetings Prepare for Multilateral Negotiations

MB0401084693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600  
GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] A spate of bilateral meetings between South Africa's major political parties could pave the way for a resumption of multiparty negotiations by the end of February. John Matham reports:

[Matham] The first meeting is between the government and the Concerned South Africans Group. F.W. de Klerk and his negotiators have to convince the homeland leaders, especially kwaZulu's Mangosuthu Buthelezi, that they are not being edged out of the negotiation mainstream. The government must also try and get the Conservative Party to abandon its rejection of multiparty talks. That meeting takes place over the weekend. ANC [African National Congress] and Inkatha delegations are working hard to clear the path for a summit between their principals and the next preparatory meeting on 15 January. Government and ANC negotiators are putting together the final touches for their second bilateral on 20 January. If the groundwork has been done properly, that meeting could result in broad agreement of the constitutional path forward.

**Military Intelligence Said 'Unscathed'***MB0301103793 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 3 Jan 93 p 2*

[Headline: "Information Web Unscathed"]

[Text] Seven civilians were this week fired from the SADF's [South African Defense Force] shadowy Military Intelligence Directorate of Covert Collection (DCC), but there are probably at least 50 others still in their jobs, secretly gathering intelligence on groups like the ANC [African National Congress].

The undercover organisation is apparently still "running" dozens of informants—some of them in senior positions in the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]—paying out tens of thousands of rands monthly for information.

DCC's boss, Brigadier Tolletjie Botha, was revealed this week as being one of a number of senior SADF officers who were given their marching orders in the wake of the results of Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn's investigation last year into alleged military "dirty tricks".

Steyn's probe followed the Goldstone Commission's earlier raid on DCC's headquarters in Lynwood Pretoria.

In addition to the civilian component—about 60 members before the purge—DCC employs about the same number of military personnel, and its operations are controlled by the SADF's Chief of Staff of Intelligence, General CP "Joffel" van der Westhuizen, whose name has been linked to the killing of Eastern Cape ANC activist Matthew Goniwe.

Also axed from DCC was Botha's right-hand man, Colonel "At" Nel, who ran the "terrorism desk" of the DCC and concentrated on collecting information on the ANC and PAC. Nel is one of three SADF officers named as being under investigation by a Board of Inquiry appointed by SADF Chief General "Kat" Liebenberg for possible "criminal or unauthorised activities".

Another uniformed victim at DCC was Navy officer Commander Jack Widdowson, head of communications for the organisation, whose task was to secure telephones, mail drops and safe houses for operations.

According to former DCC operative Leon Flores, who was fired from the SADF in the wake of his arrest in London in April last year with Military Intelligence Captain Pamela Du Randt, civilian employees of DCC are paid anything up to R[and]10,000 a month, before expenses.

**226 Policemen Killed in 1992***MB0401101593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT 4 Jan 93*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 4 SAPA—A record number of 226 policemen was killed on and off duty last year and one force member has already been killed in the new year,

South African Police public relations spokesman Col Reg Crewe said on Monday.

The latest victim was police assistant Mr E. B. Hletyiwe who was killed near Stutterheim in the eastern Cape on New Year's day.

The figure for policeman killed increased from 107 in 1990 to 145 in 1991 to 226 last year.

Col Crewe ascribed the rising number of deaths to attacks by the Pan-Africanist Congress' military wing APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] which claimed responsibility for numerous incidents, politically-inspired targeting of policemen, and criminals who "shoot policemen without any apparent concern".

"Any policeman in uniform is a possible instant target, while others are identified and attacked later," said Col Crewe.

Among the measures taken to protect policemen were the issuing of bullet-proof vests, the use of armoured vehicles and the "sharpening up" of training for members of the force, he said.

**Applications for Gun Licenses 'Soar'***MB3112114092 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Dec 92 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Stephane Bothma: "Handgun Licence Applications Soar"]

[Text] Applications for gun licences have increased this month by almost 25 percent compared with December last year as South Africans attempt to secure their personal safety.

The bulk of applications, 16,237 from December 1 to 27, was for handguns to be used for self-protection, an SAP [South African Police] spokesman said yesterday. In December 1991 12,818 applications were received.

During the period October 1 to December 27 alone, almost 50,000 licence applications were received, he said.

Police could not comment on the number of licences issued, but gun dealers reported the number of applications rejected had dropped significantly over the past year.

"Two years ago an average of 20 applications a month were not granted to customers who had applied through our store. But in recent months the number has dropped to about five a month," one of Johannesburg's largest dealers said.

Although the amount of money spent on firearms had not increased, more of the cheaper firearms were bought, he said.

Smaller calibre handguns, bought to be carried on the person, were by far the most popular, but inquiries for shotguns were received regularly.

"The trend a few years ago of buying a large handgun to be kept in a safe has shifted to the purchase of pistols and revolvers which can be carried in holsters.

"People who in the past vowed never to carry a firearm now constitute the majority of our customers. They are all buying arms after falling victim to criminals," the dealer said.

Trade in other security equipment, such as burglar and other alarms, security lights, self-defence sprays and even bullet-resistant clothing, was also steadily increasing, dealers said.

And retail stores in suburban shopping centres offer full riot gear, including helmet, gas mask, shield and batons. They report that business is good.

"Although it is rare for an individual to walk into our store and purchase riot gear, the interest in bullet-resistant clothing is high," Bramley security equipment dealer said.

Full riot equipment was sold mainly to security companies and private security personnel. "But, we do not question anybody about the motive for the purchase and will supply anything that is within the law," she said.

The law prohibited the sale of automatic firearms and teargas, dealer said.

Although it was difficult to obtain a licence for semi-automatic weapons, these were available for sale, they said.

#### **Labor Party To Join ANC Patriotic Front Alliance**

*MB0401165693 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Jan 93*

[Text] The Labor Party says its proposed alliance with the ANC [African National Congress] and other organizations making up the patriotic front is all but accomplished. The Labor Party public relations officer, Mr. Peter Hendrickse, told our political news staff that a meeting would be arranged as soon as possible to set the groundwork for such an alliance. The Labor Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, swore allegiance to ANC President Mr. Nelson Mandela at his party's congress in Port Elizabeth last week.

#### **Public Health System Cash-Strapped**

*MB3112121592 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Dec 92 p 9*

[Article by Paula Fray: "Cost-Cutting Sets an Unhealthy Precedent for 1993"]

[Text] South Africa's cash-strapped public health system did not go untouched during the ongoing violence and political change in 1992 as Government embarked on a cost-cutting venture amid calls for more money to be poured into health.

As the Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) proceeds with cost-cutting plans in the public sector—in line with a Government call to cut staff by 5 percent—overworked doctors are concerned essential services will be first in the firing line.

Already, doctors at State hospitals are being offered substantial incentives if they leave the employment of the TPA.

Doctors are particularly concerned about what this will mean for rural health care where it is already difficult to retain good medical staff.

And Wits [Witwatersrand] University Medical School is still discussing cost-cutting moves—to come into effect early next year—at TPA academic hospitals.

The lack of cash and even the shortage of medical staff was highlighted when concerned doctors at J.G. Strijdom Hospital warned that patients would die unless something was done urgently.

Although the TPA denied that any posts had been frozen, doctors there maintained that posts at consultancy and registrar level had not been filled.

The J.G. Strijdom crisis also highlighted the severe shortage of interns nationwide as high education costs and low pay in state hospitals discourage students from entering the medical field.

Many interns worked far longer than the maximum 80 hours a week laid down by the SA Medical and Dental Council. An investigation by the Department of National Health and Population Development found that all interns "work far too long hours as a result of the shortage of interns throughout the country".

Indicative of a health care system riddled with contradictions, it was also revealed that about R[Rand]1 billion of medical payouts in the private sector each year—nearly 25 percent of all subscriptions—was wasted by continued fraud and over-utilisation of medical aid facilities.

It was a year in which South African medical expertise was used to separate Mauritian Siamese twins Ashlay and Ashil Fokeer. The weaker twin Ashil died in the operating theatre while Ashlay is preparing for the journey back home.

It was the year in which alcohol consumption by South Africans reached an all-time high. It is now conservatively estimated that there are at least 1,025,198 alcoholics in South Africa, nearly 30 percent of them women.

It was the year which saw the first fully representative medical congress. The National Aids Convention of South Africa (NACOSA) was labelled the "Medical Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]" as it brought together a wide range of organisations dealing with the AIDS dilemma.



In Amsterdam, the world's AIDS authorities heard that one new person was infected with the AIDS virus every 15 seconds, while between 10 million and 12 million adults—and one million children—already had HIV, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO). More than two million people have developed AIDS.

The figures, released at the eighth International Conference on AIDS, gave a chilling picture of the spread of the pandemic which is outrunning the modest progress of scientific efforts to combat it.

"One person is infected every 15-20 seconds," said Michael Merson, head of the WHO's global AIDS programme.

In South Africa, the figures are as startling. At a multi-disciplinary conference in November, Dr James McIntyre of the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at Baragwanath Hospital revealed that:

—At least two HIV-positive women give birth daily at Baragwanath.

—About 200 women had been identified as HIV-positive in the first eight months of this year.

—Figures indicated that about 20,000 Soweto women might be HIV-positive.

But it was also the year in which South Africa released a Charter of Rights on AIDS and HIV which set out 12 basic non-discriminatory principles dealing with the fair and just treatment of those affected by the virus.

Activists believe the charter—signed by a wide range of political, medical, business and social groups—will play an important role in the fight against AIDS.

However, it is at primary health level where medical experts believe South Africa should begin the fight for equal and adequate facilities for all.

Primary health care organisations believe the basic solution to ongoing problems in the public health sector is a reorganised and restructured public health service oriented towards primary health care, and not in privatisation or procurement by the State.

This month, health workers and members of the community, met to debate recommendations for the transformation of South Africa's primary health care system at a national conference outside Johannesburg.

Malnutrition was identified as a serious threat to the health of the nation, especially children, at the joint health policy conference of the National Progressive Primary Health Care Network and the South African

Health and Social Services Organisation. It recognised under-nutrition as being caused by the economic inequalities reinforced by the apartheid system.

#### 4 January Review of Current Events, Issues

MB0401135293

[Editorial Report]

#### THE STAR

Education Department Not To Blame for Black School Results—The announcement of the 1992 black matriculation results has evoked "the usual wringing of the hands," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 January. "But, then, what was to be expected when class boycotts and chalk-downs came on top of apartheid education?" "Gomolemo Mokae, immediate past head of AZAPO's [Azanian People's Organization] education secretariat, was right when he wrote on this page last week that all must agree on certain fundamental points regarding education. The chief of these is the schoolchild's (any schoolchild's) overriding responsibility to acquire knowledge. Everything else, including 'the struggle', is peripheral. We have blamed the DET [Department of Education and Training] too long."

War of Secession Possible—Patrick Laurence writes in the "Opinion" column on the same page that the threat of secession has been made tangible by Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's proposal of an "alternative constitution: one providing for largely autonomous regions or states." This constitution "actually seems to be closer to providing for a confederation of largely independent states, in which the component polities retain all the powers which they do not specifically concede to the confederal government." Also, the Conservative Party and the Afrikaner People's Union "favour an autonomous Afrikaner state. Between them, they have the allegiance of at least as many Afrikaners as De Klerk, if not more." With them in the emerging coalition are Lucas Mangope and Oupa Gqozo, leaders of the "nominally independent states of Bophuthatswana and Ciskei, both of which were established under the apartheid doctrine....It requires no great perspicacity to predict that debate about the boundaries and powers of regions will be the major issue in constitutional talks this year, as it was last year. Whether a compromise can be found, and a war or wars of secession averted, will be the supreme test for the politicians, particularly De Klerk, whose revived rapport with Nelson Mandela and past friendship with Buthelezi places him in the position of a potential intercessor."

### BUSINESS DAY

**16,000 Gun License Applications Monthly**—The "rush of South Africans to arm themselves is not going to make the country a safer place," declares a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 4 January. "But when 16,000 people a month are applying for gun licences, that is a measure of the tensions, fear and insecurity accompanying political and economic reform." **BUSINESS DAY** believes the number of people wanting guns is "unlikely to drop in the near future." This should be a "cause of concern for the politicians and the police. If they want to know how successful they are in bringing peace of mind, the rate of gun licence applications will tell them."

### BEELD

**Government Urged To Take 'Firm Action' Against Transkei**—Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 28 December says in a page 20 editorial: "Allegations that Transkei is in cahoots with APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] military wing, are becoming so common that somewhere there must be a fire for all the smoke....No South African Government wants a race war. But neither can any government allow itself to be sabotaged by people seeking its demise, not even from a neighboring state. It is time for Transkei to follow Lesotho's example and cooperate with South Africa to root out terrorism in any form. If that does not happen, South Africa will not be blamed for taking firm action in its own interests."

**Efforts To Improve Farm Workers' Lot Welcome**—A second editorial on the same paper on the same page says: "The very real effort being made to improve wages and conditions of service for farm and domestic workers is to be welcomed. Thousands of South Africans are dependent on these two categories of work. The time when some domestic workers were expected to get up in darkness, take long bus journeys, and work for 10 hours or more hours a day, day after day, and even weekends, for wages they could hardly live on, are gone. Likewise, there are farmers whose laborers work under inhuman conditions, with little pay, while being expected to produce sterling work. It's not fair. New legislation must remove such exploitation, even if it means fewer, but more decent, jobs." **Leadership for Peace is Needed**—Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 29 December says in a page 12 editorial: "Leadership for peace, is the resounding phrase from the third interim report of the Goldstone Commission. The report has to be read in the light of a year of violence, despair, and affliction in this country....The Goldstone Commission wants to give more than simple guidance on specific problems. It also wants to issue broad guidelines for the country, so that something durable can come out of the present turmoil. It seeks to unite the many disparate elements. That was also the basis of State President F. W. de Klerk's Christmas and New Year's message: that values and peace must be striven for to unite everyone....We must, therefore, all eagerly support Goldstone's plea for a

massive education campaign for tolerance." **LP Rudderless Ship**—Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans on 30 December states in a page 14 editorial that "the debate at the Labor Party's [LP] congress is evidence of a party which is being tossed around like a rudderless ship on a stormy sea. The divergent views expressed on the direction the party should take has created an untenable situation. Some support an alliance with parties in the ANC [African National Congress]-South African Communist Party's Patriotic Front; others want the party to take up a more centrist position; a senior front-bencher even wants a colored homeland. Such a party cannot survive." "Party leader Rev. Allan Hendrickse's preference for an alliance with 'his brothers and sisters in the freedom struggle' says more about his party's dilemma than it does about political principles. The majority of the LP Members of Parliament are unacceptable to the ANC and the South African Communist Party, partly because of their participation in the tricameral parliament, and partly because they no longer enjoy much support among the colored community. The only option for the LP is, therefore, to continue as a party and maintain the pretence that it has some support, while at the same time courting the ANC in the hope that it will be shown some mercy by a future ANC government."

### 5 January Review of Current Events, Issues

MB0501133093

[Editorial Report]

### THE STAR

**Settlement Urgent Before Mid-Year**—The negotiations process in 1992 "resembled a political catherine wheel: it spun noisily round and round, showering sparks everywhere, but when the flame died everything was back where it had begun," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 5 January. "There must soon be a Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] 3—by whatever name—and there has to be an interim government and we have to set a date for the first all-in elections....Both De Klerk and Mandela have hinted they will push ahead towards a settlement with or without other parties—although they plan to go to some lengths to woo them back—and this is a deeply encouraging sign. All leaders have to realise that the country requires a settlement, even a preliminary one, before the year reaches its half-way mark. No one can be permitted to hold that prospect hostage."

### BUSINESS DAY

**Labor Movement To Assist Economic Long-Term Growth**—Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, General Secretary Jay Naidoo says the "labour movement faced a stark choice in devising a strategy to deal with the economic crisis," according to Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 5 January in a page 4 editorial. "It could continue to respond to lay-offs and real wage cuts in the traditional adversarial way. Or—and this seemed to be Naidoo's preference—it

could adopt a strategic and creative approach to assist the cause of long-term growth. Andrew Levy & Associates' final wage settlement survey for 1992 shows that in many respects the choice has already been made....For the unions, part of the payoff has already become apparent. The fall in the inflation rate to 11 percent by November is in part due to the moderated wage claims. So, while hundreds of thousands of organised workers may have thought around midyear that they were being forced into accepting huge real wage cuts, the reality is that a modest (by historical standards) 12 percent inflation increase could represent a small real increase. And should the inflation rate fall further, or even remain constant, this will reduce wage pressures over the next 12 months."

#### SOWETAN

**People Needed To Help End Violence**—The number of people who have died violently less than a week into the New Year, "does not bode well for peace in 1993," points out a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 January. The paper urges all political leaders to "be humble and admit that they

cannot stop the violence without us. As soon as the people become aware that the responsibility to restore normalcy lies with them, the violence will be stopped....We can no longer be taken in by the illusion that those who kill and maim are doing so for ideological reasons. Most of the killings are mindless and at worst manipulated by sinister parties."

#### CITY PRESS

**More UN Observers Will Not Help Peace Process**—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 3 January in a page 10 editorial says that UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali is "misguided in thinking that a further 10 UN observers in our country will help the elusive peace process....We need more practical solutions. And there is danger that the UN might find itself part of our problem in 1993, not the solution. Already our country has too many international observers." Violence has been the "hard, cheerless truth of 1992....The world is losing patience with us. It has become clear in the eyes of most Western nations that we are no longer a country that can be saved."



## Angola

### Huila Governor on Lubango Incident

MB0401201993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] Life has returned to normal in the city of Lubango, following major clashes between police and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces. Huila Provincial Governor Dumilde Rangel said that everything began when Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] hurled a hand grenade at a Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] vehicle.

[Begin recording] [Rangel] What happened here in Lubango was a series of provocations by UNITA. It did so in the districts, against our armed forces and also here in the city. The climate of intimidation and insecurity is returning. An incident in which a hand grenade was hurled at a personnel carrier truck set off the clashes. That is what happened. The situation is completely under control at this stage. A general clean-up continues and the troops are being gathered. The people have resumed their normal lives. We believe everything will return to normal tomorrow.

[Unidentified reporter] That presupposes an understanding between the provincial government and UNITA?

[Rangel] No, there was no understanding because we have no UNITA representatives to talk to here in Lubango.

[Reporter] That means, then, that UNITA has pulled out of the city?

[Rangel] It had already done so. General Mario Vatuva, Colonel Vasco, practically (?all) principal provincial officials, and UNITA's provincial cadres have all (?fled). They have not set foot here since October.

[Reporter] Should this be viewed as a planned operation, then?

[Rangel] No, nothing like that. What was planned were the attacks that they have been carrying out. On 2 January, they attacked one of our units at (Quei).

[Reporter] I meant something else by my question: Had UNITA planned this, seeing that virtually its entire political and military leadership had left?

[Rangel] Yes, we think so. We were getting reports that suggested something was about to happen. The only difference was that this time we were more prepared, and, unlike the first time, we were not caught by surprise. Things were, therefore, easier for the law and order forces.

[Reporter] That would suggest that initial talks—which we reported on in the news—were not successful?

[Rangel] As usual, UNITA fulfilled nothing. It just kept delaying things. We had a meeting here, another meeting there. We kept discussing the same thing. Someone would be there, but someone else would not: We never had valid and responsible interlocutors. All this suggests that there was a plan for UNITA to gain time, reorganize its forces, and do whatever else it wanted to.

[Reporter] Mr. Governor Rangel: I would like to ask another question. The first reports we received from Lubango said there were clashes between UNITA forces and the Angolan police. Do you confirm that?

[Rangel] Yes.

[Reporter] And those military clashes began when a hand grenade was thrown at a truck carrying FAA military personnel?

[Rangel] That is exactly so.

[Reporter] In a statement to the media, the U.S. representative to Angola spoke about (?police) movements. Could that have happened in Lubango as well?

[Rangel] He mentioned what?

[Reporter] Police operations. He said police must abstain from such operations.

[Rangel] Did you say he mentioned police operations?

[Reporter] Yes.

[Rangel] Yes, indeed they were police operations in reply to UNITA provocations.

[Reporter] So, UNITA soldiers hurled a hand grenade at a FAA truck?

[Rangel] Yes.

[Reporter] Were people killed or wounded? If so, how many?

[Rangel] I cannot give you a definitive number yet. It is thought that some 10 people on our side were wounded. We have no figures for the other side, but perhaps less than 10 were wounded. We are also still trying to ascertain how many people were killed. Nevertheless, I believe that information can be given tomorrow.

[Reporter] Mr. Governor: What I meant was whether anyone was wounded or killed as a result of that hand grenade being hurled at the truck?

[Rangel] That was a very quick thing, after which the clashes began, so it is difficult to....[changes thought] Any dead or wounded will have to be part of the general assessment figures.

[Reporter] Were UNITA officials detained?

[Rangel] Yes, we have a few.

[Reporter] Mr. Pilartes, for example?

[Rangel] Right.

[Reporter] What treatment have they been given?

[Rangel] I think he is still being interviewed by the investigative organs. We will approach our central organs about him. In view of his senior level, I think he will be given the sort of treatment his colleagues have been given in Luanda.

[Reporter] Is he being given prisoner of war treatment?

[Rangel] He was detained in combat. He even reacted very strongly. It was a miracle that he did not get killed. Obviously, we are giving him that treatment, but there is a special (?situation) that is similar to the one of his colleagues detained in Luanda. [end recording]

#### UNITA's Valentim on Situation in Lubango

MB0401172893 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 4 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yesterday's fighting in the southern Angolan town of Lubango seems to have died down today. It is still not clear whether UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] or MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government forces started the fighting, but there have been reports of serious casualties and damage in the city. Here is Robin White:

[Begin recording] [White] The first reports put the death toll in Lubango at well over 100. Military sources in Luanda were quoted as saying that the Imperio Hotel, in central Lubango, which had been used by UNITA as its headquarters, had been totally destroyed. UNITA rebels in the (?town, it was) said, were being hunted down and shot.

Today, the MPLA provincial governor in Lubango, Dumilde Chagas Rangel, has been speaking to the press. According to him, Lubango is now calm. He put the number of dead at less than 30. The governor denied reports that the army had been using heavy artillery against UNITA and that aircraft had been used to strike UNITA positions. He said that the planes that had been used had simply been flying reconnaissance missions. According to Governor Rangel, the fighting was started by what he called a little incident. He claimed that a UNITA soldier threw a hand grenade at a convoy of government troops which was driving past the Imperio Hotel. Inevitably, the MPLA retaliated and, according to the MPLA governor, UNITA's chief of General Staff in the south, Brigadier General Pilartes, has been arrested. For a UNITA view of events, I spoke to UNITA Spokesman Jorge Valentim in Huambo. I asked him what his news was from Lubango:

[Valentim] Is a (word indistinct) of cemetery. Our people were massacred in Lubango yesterday. Without any notice, the government troops, they attacked the hotel called Imperio—in English it means Empire—where all

our people are assembled: Civilians, women, children, and some political officers. People were massacred yesterday without discrimination, without notice. We lost more than 200 people. In this present time, we are not getting a full report [words indistinct].

[White] Have UNITA abandoned Lubango?

[Valentim] Well, those who survived, we do not know who could run away from Lubango because the town is a valley surrounded by mountains and we do not know who could run away from the place because it was a [word indistinct] massacre. They surrounded the town, then started to attack the hotel. We do not know who could run away from the place. [end recording]

#### UNITA Detains Government Officials in Uige

MB0401194393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1902 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] Angola's political and military situation could deteriorate to the worst possible situation. In Uige, for example, everything is back to square one because the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] today detained the government officials in the Joint Commission for Restoring State Administration to Uige and Negage, as well as an Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] brigade. FAA General Higino Carneiro had this to say about those developments.

[Begin recording] [Carneiro] As of today, perhaps it will be even more difficult to fulfill the program in Uige. As I talk to you, the members of the working team that was sent to Uige, led by Colonel Domingos Ferreira, and the FAA brigade led by Lieutenant General (Njele), whose mission it was to deal with security matters until state administration is reinstated, were all detained by UNITA.

[Unidentified reporter] General Carneiro: Where does that report come from? Who has reported that the government team sent to Uige was arrested today?

[Carneiro] The UNITA leadership itself informed the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [UNAVEM-2] representatives on the ground, who have officially relayed that information to us.

[Reporter] What was the reason for those detentions?

[Carneiro] Apparently they want to link it to the events that took place in Lubango.

[Reporter] What is the government's position in regard to this matter?

[Carneiro] Our viewpoint is that there is no link whatever. It is one thing for UNITA to comply with its promise, which it has not fulfilled so far. It was for that very reason that we did not come out saying UNITA forces had abandoned those two cities, and had gone to the troop confinement points.

[Reporter] UNITA says FAA has been bombing its positions. Can you confirm this?

[Carneiro] Well, I do not think that there are UNITA or government positions here. There is one territory only. I believe that all the FAA has done up to now has been in legitimate defense. It has obviously been defending the state's interests.

[Reporter] So the situation in Uige and Negage is back to square one?

[Carneiro] Yes, we are back to square one. In fact, the situation is even more delicate now. Obviously, we will not take this lying down.

[Reporter] General Carneiro: What about Caxito and Ndalatando? Have you nothing new to say about those cities?

[Carneiro] I have nothing new to say.

[Reporter] Now, more than ever, we must be very near war?

[Carneiro] Well, if UNITA does not want to avert it, we will be faced with no other solution. We shall not fold our arms. We will have to regrettably inform our people at large that, should that be the solution, we will be ready to implement it.

[Reporter] Have there been any contacts with the UNITA leadership in Huambo?

[Carneiro] We have been having telephone contacts.

[Reporter] Was there any contact today?

[Carneiro] Not today, no.

[Reporter] So you do not yet have UNITA's position on this detention of government officials in Uige?

[Carneiro] We do not have it yet. Nonetheless, we have already sent a fax requesting an explanation. [end recording]

### Police Control Benguela Amid Intense Fighting

*MB0501101393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Jan 93*

[Text] Latest reports on the situation in the city of Benguela say that the police are doing their best to contain their personnel, following a request by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] for a cessation of hostilities. Intense cross-fire, which was reported as of the early hours of today, began to subside at 1000 [0900 GMT]. Backed by the local residents, the National Police are in control of the city. UNITA forces are confined to a camp of Commandant (Kassange) Pioneers and several pilot committee buildings.

### UNITA's Dembo on Situation in North

*MB0401154093 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 3 Jan 93*

[Text] Antonio Dembo, vice president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], described the military situation in northern Angola as dangerous [words indistinct]. Gen. Antonio Dembo confirmed clashes in Caxito and Ndalatando.

[Begin recording] [unidentified reporter] Your Excellency General Antonio Sebastiao Dembo, UNITA vice president, it gives me great pleasure to speak to you today, 3 January 1993. Our first question, Mr. Vice President is: What is the political and military situation in Uige, Negage, and northern Angola in general, following the offensive launched by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola against UNITA?

[Dembo] Answering your first question, the situation in northern Angola is characterized by clashes because government forces advanced to the Caxito and Ndalatando axes. As you are aware, clashes began [words indistinct] in the city of Ndalatando where government forces were routed and are at present fleeing to Dondo. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

### UN's Anstee on Need for More Troops

*MB0401093193 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There were reports today of fresh fighting in Angola, this time around the southwestern city of Lubango. The latest outbreak comes just a day after UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi told the United Nations special representative, Margaret Anstee, that he wanted talks with the government to put the peace process back on track.

Today's fighting is the latest in a series of incidents since representatives of UNITA and the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] met in the southern port of Namibe in late November to try and stop the slide into renewed civil war, following October's elections. Since then UNITA has seized the northern towns of Uige and Negage and accused the government of attacking their positions in Caxito and Ndalatando. On the line to Luanda, Robin White asked Margaret Anstee of the United Nations what information she had about today's fighting.

[Begin recording] [Anstee] Only that there has been an outbreak of shooting this morning, but the situation is not at all clear. So, I don't think I could say more than that at the present time.

[White] What are you trying to do about this?

[Anstee] Well, the UNAVEM [UN Angola Verification Mission] people as usual are rather in the middle of it,



trying to negotiate between the two sides. Lubango was one of the places where we had set up a joint commission which was monitoring the situation, where UNAVEM was working with the two sides in order to prevent hostilities. But I don't know what has happened to start off this outbreak of fighting.

[White] So, it is a bit of a surprise to you that fighting has broken out there?

[Anstee] Well, it is surprising and a big disappointment.

[White] Now, you talk about UNAVEM people down there. How many people do you have there?

[Anstee] We have our regional commander in Lubango. I can't give you the exact number of people, but, you know, we are a very thin, blue line throughout the country. We originally were supposed to have 350 military observers and 126 police. At the moment, we have only got something like 225 military observers and about 70 odd police because we are in a hiatus between two mandates in that a number of people who have been withdrawn without being replaced.

[White] It sounds as if you think you need more people?

[Anstee] Well, I think we definitely do, but this is all under discussion at the present time. In other words, a new and extended mandate for UNAVEM. But this depends on a request by the government and UNITA as the two parties to the peace accord signed in Portugal last year within the framework, within which we have to work. It depends on [words indistinct] being presented to us, and that in turn depends on their being able to get again around the negotiating table, which they have not been able to do since we organized the last meeting in Namibe on the 26th of November.

[White] So, you [words indistinct] call in more people. You can't just do it on your [words indistinct]?

[Anstee] Well, no. This is a sovereign country. All requests of this kind have to be based on an official request from the country concerned. Then the secretary general, on the basis of that, has to make his own recommendation to the Security Council. So, this is the process that we are trying to [words indistinct] at the present time.

[White] And there has also been fighting around Caxito and Ndalatando. Do you have any news of that fighting?

[Anstee] Well, yes, of course, we do have. We have been trying to monitor this situation. We have had to actually withdraw. We only had three people in Ndalatando. We have had to withdraw them. Of course, they were caught in a crossfire. We have got them out this morning and the situation was so dangerous that they actually had to spend most of their time in trenches.

[White] Now, yesterday you saw Dr. Savimbi. How did that meeting go?

[Anstee] Well, it went well in the sense that Dr. Savimbi once again reiterated to me and to my other colleagues from UNAVEM his commitment to peace and negotiations and to returning to where we [words indistinct] in Namibe. He also reiterated his assurances that, which is one of the preconditions for getting back to Namibe, about the withdrawal of UNITA troops from the two towns of Uige and Negage. [sentence as heard]

[White] In fact have they withdrawn from Uige and Negage?

[Anstee] Well, to the best of our knowledge they have. You see, the problem is that again we are caught in a somewhat vicious circle in the sense that we do not have enough people to be able to verify, absolutely beyond any shadow of doubt that all of them have withdrawn. The next step which we are....[changes thought] We are trying to ensure that a joint commission is also set up in Uige and Negage with the government represented and with UNITA and ourselves. One of the next tasks is to ensure that troops of UNITA have withdrawn to their formal assembly areas in two places called Bungo and Quipedro [words indistinct] and to verify that those troops are to go there and to count them. But of course the problem is that every time fighting breaks out somewhere else, it impedes the progress of that particular negotiation.

[White] I know it is a long way away [words indistinct] here in London, but it looks from here as if Angola is [words indistinct] slipping back into civil war. Is that the case or not?

[Anstee] Well, I most certainly hope not. It is certainly a very real danger at this stage.

[White] Who do you blame most for things deteriorating? Do you blame UNITA or do you blame the MPLA?

[Anstee] I don't think I really want to answer that question. We are not here in a judgmental mode. There have been of course errors on both sides and certainly, as I have said this openly to Dr. Savimbi, and I said (?this to) the Security Council, some of the actions after the elections and particularly after Namibe, the entry into Uige and Negage were certainly incorrect.

[White] Can I ask you what kind of mood Dr. Savimbi was in because there have been reports that since his election defeat he is in a very, very black mood indeed.?

[Anstee] Certainly he was not in a black mood yesterday, neither in the last two recent meetings that I have had with him. He was extremely calm and [words indistinct] and consistent in the remarks that he made, and positive in the sense that he saw the role of UNITA as being to constitute in the parliament what he views as—and I am using his words now—a constructive opposition. Also, of course, the end objective of all of this is to move forward to the second round of presidential elections in which he is the candidate.

[White] When do you think that might happen?

[Anstee] I really can't prophesy about that. It is quite clear that there has to be—and I think both sides agreed on this—there has to be a total demilitarization of the country. This is going to take some time. It will also require a strengthening of UN presence here. As I said, this is dependent on the two sides getting around the negotiating table and agreeing what the new UN presence should do. [end recording]

### **MPLA Blames UNITA for Present Situation**

*MB3112141892 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Dec 92*

[Text] To mark the year's end, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Political Bureau has issued a message praising events in the country over the last year. The legislative and presidential elections received special praise. The document also mentions the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] and Jonas Savimbi's inflexibility in not accepting the outcome of the elections.

The MPLA Political Bureau also notes that UNITA is to blame for the current social, political, and economic crisis. It expresses solidarity with war-displaced people and undertakes to give them support. To that end, it calls on civilians, churches, and the international community to help.

Regarding a meeting between the president of the republic and the UNITA leader, the MPLA Political Bureau says it will be possible as long as UNITA accepts the election results, withdraws from areas under its control, and allows state administration to be restored.

The MPLA Political Bureau's message concludes by urging all Angolans to reject violence and to help consolidate democracy in Angola.

### **\* Kwanza-Norte Official on Socioeconomic Situation**

*93AF0235A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 24 Nov 92 p 3*

[Article by Joao Francisco]

[Text] All the projects under way in the industrial base of Kwanza-Norte Province have been affected by the military clashes that occurred in the region, culminating with the occupation of the city of N'Dalatando and surrounding areas by the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], the military wing of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. Some contracts will be renegotiated, so serious is the situation caused by the war in that region, according to a preliminary overview by Mateus de Almeida, vice governor in charge of the economic and production area. He went so far as to term the situation in that area "disastrous."

According to Mateus de Almeida, "at this point, as everyone knows, the province is occupied, except for Cambambe municipality, even though that is where almost all Kwanza-Norte industry is concentrated. The fact is that other parts of my jurisdiction were profoundly affected."

### **Important Projects**

That official said, merely to indicate the seriousness of the situation: "We had signed two contracts that are very

important to the improvement of conditions in the province, such as improvements to the water supply to this city (Dondo), Lucala, N'Dalatando, and the other municipalities, and re-establishment of the distribution of electricity to almost all municipalities. In fact, all the generators for the facility had already been acquired. Now we hear that these generators were removed and taken away to parts unknown."

### **Contracts Suspended**

Under these circumstances, "the contract is, for the moment, null and void inasmuch as the other party involved—the contractor—has left the country and gone back home, in this case, to Portugal. This interruption in execution has profoundly affected this program."

Execution of another contract, the one covering re-establishment of communications, specifically the tertiary roads that Aerovia was working on—and had already completed the first phase—has also been suspended. The equipment that had been brought together at Samba-Caju was also destroyed by UNITA.

### **Starting From Square One**

The official from the Kwanza-Norte economic and production area, who has held that position since March 1992, has not yet had the pleasure of tasting success in his new field, since the damage means that "in order for us to resume normal activities under these two important contracts, we will have to start from square one and we do not know whether the state will have the additional funds needed for a speedy resumption."

### **Chaos at N'Dalatando**

Referring particularly to the damage caused by the clashes at N'Dalatando, Mateus de Almeida said the situation there is one of total chaos: "At N'Dalatando, for example, we can say without exaggeration that all those things that happened can be considered a disgrace to the Angolan nation. The banks, the financial institutions—here I am talking about the infrastructure, the state buildings and Palace of Government, not to mention others—were all destroyed. All this is going to need a very large economic effort and an equally large production capacity."

"So I have more than enough reason to say that my area of jurisdiction was among the most affected in Kwanza-Norte—except, of course, for the area of resources, which at this point are scattered everywhere, all over the province."

### **In the Countryside**

As for agriculture, Mateus de Almeida said that "since Kwanza-Norte is essentially an agricultural province, rural areas have also suffered and are still suffering quite a bit. That was where UNITA started its activities."

"In the rural areas, it hit the peasants particularly hard. It began with persecutions. Here I want to note parenthetically, that this may have occurred because Kwanza-Norte was one of the few provinces that cast 90 percent of its votes for MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. Since most of the population are peasants, it seems UNITA is taking reprisals, starting with intimidation to get them to leave their fields."

"The peasants of Kwanza-Norte have not been able to grow anything since the 1992 crop year began. As of now, reports are that the fields are not producing and the programs—small projects we are implementing with a view to achieving efficient rural development—are at a standstill. These programs have been interrupted and, naturally, can now be considered as forgotten," he said.

#### Displaced Are Main Concern

This official made a point of emphasizing that "at this point we are still thinking about solving the immediate problems, particularly creating conditions for helping the displaced persons."

"We cannot yet develop any program to deal with the damage caused to industry, not until the other party (UNITA) accepts our proposals for talks to re-establish the [government] administration throughout the territory. I should say that the first actions to be taken require ensuring calm for the peasants, so that they will once again be receptive to incentives for agriculture, for production. After that, perhaps we will have to review the terms of the contracts we mentioned (establishment of water and electricity supply to all municipalities and establishment of communications, i.e., restoration of tertiary roads)."

In short, "with all this destruction we will have to see whether we rebuild what used to exist or resume the earlier projects, since they were conceived on the basis that existed then, which does not exist today. We have to build a foundation so that we can start anew," Mateus de Almeida concluded.

#### \* Kwanza-Norte Displaced Receive Emergency Aid

93AF0235B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 24 Nov 92 p 3

[Article by Joao Francisco]

[Text] The aid that has already been earmarked for the displaced persons of Kwanza-Norte Province, who have gathered at Dondo in the municipality of Cambambe, will begin to arrive in that city this week—according to Eduardo Silva, chief of the Social Advancement Department of the State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS), interviewed following the initial surveys made on Friday.

As Silva put it, we could not finish our work because of the short time we spent at Dondo, and so a delegation is supposed to return on Tuesday (the 24th) to finish all the

work. He also said that the second survey is intended to create a Transit Center in Cambambe, specifically in Dondo, to receive all the displaced from Kwanza-Norte. "Right after that, the possibility of beginning to send the products, pro forma, will be studied."

#### Guarantees

The official also revealed that "in principle, the international organizations have already guaranteed us the food and medicines." We pressed him as to the type of food that the SEAS will send immediately to about 200 families that are at a certain permanent post in the city of Dondo, and Silva answered that "the SEAS is thinking of sending foods such as rice, beans, oil, and wheat flour." As for medicines, the head of the SEAS social advancement department revealed that SEAS has received some donated medicine from Brazil.

We also learned that the aid, or some of it, is at "Ambriz Cotton" in Dondo. As of Friday, about 10 tons of bales of clothing, out of the 20 tons donated by the ADPP [Development Aid of the People to the People] to SEAS, were at that warehouse. The other tonnage had been sent back to Luanda to help those displaced from Bengo Province.

In closing, Eduardo Silva emphasized that "SEAS is planning to set up a permanent facility to monitor the situation from close range, and do what this team did not do (...)."

#### Help From World Food Program [WFP]

Paul Charitat of the WFP also gave his opinion. He started by saying that "we have decided to send some of our officials with the SEAS to assess the situation at Dondo and obtain information on the positions and locations of the displaced. From the initial contacts we had, it seems that the displaced persons did not stop in this city but continued on directly to Luanda, because of the absence of favorable conditions."

Questioned about the aid that the WFP has supplied and expects to offer to Kwanza-Norte, Charitat told us that "if the SEAS and the provincial and municipal governments decide to establish a camp here (in Dondo), the WFP will, as always, support the food aid program through the existing mechanisms. The WFP has already given the SEAS workers food aid, when they traveled to the various affected areas. As regards Bengo, the SEAS officially requested emergency aid from the WFP for 15,000 displaced persons from Bengo. We at the WFP responded immediately."

"A year ago, the WFP was working with the normal displaced, those displaced during the reinstallation process. Now, with this new situation of political-military instability, that program is almost at a standstill and we are trying to provide emergency assistance to the new displaced persons."



### WFP Is Neutral

Charitat made a point of emphasizing that the WFP's position is completely neutral. "We do not want to know which side the displaced are from. To us, a man is a man. Politics do not interest the WFP."

[Box, p 3]

### Friends of the Province Answer Appeal

The first convoy of trucks carrying private donations to help the displaced of Kwanza-Norte through the newly created Association of Friends of that province—whose municipalities are almost all under the control of the FALA, the military wing of UNITA—arrived last Saturday in Cambambe, the only municipality where the government administration is still functioning.

Several Angolan and foreign firms, as well as some international donors, responded to the appeal for help initiated by the Association of Friends and Natives of Kwanza-Norte.

Angolan businessman Melo Xavier, one of the key mentors of the initiative, said in commenting on the gesture that "this convoy is small because it is not a good idea for us to send very large convoys (so as not to attract the attention of those who are behind this suffering that has been inflicted on the public). In donations alone there are 60,000 liters of fuel, and 160 tons of food and bales of clothing; these fill the trucks. There is also a refrigerated container with fresh goods such as cuttlefish, octopus, horse mackerel, and hake.

Kwanza-Norte Governor Manuel Pedro Pacavira, who accompanied the convoy of trucks to Cambambe by air, expressed great satisfaction with the donations and said they will benefit not only the displaced who have gathered in the city of Dondo but the ones who are in the municipalities that are under UNITA control, since efforts are being made to get the aid out there.

Some public figures such as State Secretary Victoriano Ferreira Nicolau were also involved in channeling the assistance or donations from individuals to the victims of the armed conflicts that occurred, mainly at the provincial seat, the city of N'Dalatando.

### \* Lobito Port Said Functioning 100 Percent

93AF0235C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 27 Nov 92 p 11

[Text] Lobito—The port at Lobito is now 100-percent operational, after having been almost totally paralyzed by the military clashes between the National Police and the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] (UNITA) [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] learned from an official source on Wednesday.

According to Deputy Director General Henrique Kalengue, the political-military instability at the time led two

ships to leave Lobito and go to Namibe, where they then unloaded goods for "Edimba," while limitations on the functioning of some sectors resulted in a 30 percent decline in productivity.

Looting during the three days of hostilities caused losses, estimated at 600,000 new kwanzas and at more than \$3.5 million, at the warehouses where replacement parts and victuals are stored. This also contributed to the drop in productivity for a period of 20 days, Kalengue said.

At present, there are seven general cargo ships in the commercial port of Lobito. Four of them are carrying about 12,000 tons of goods destined for the central and southern provinces of this country (Huambo, Bie, and Benguela).

The port of Lobito, which employs about 1,800 workers, now moves 1,000 tons of general cargo every month, mainly bagged and containerized freight. Between January and July of this year it handled more than 200,000 tons of miscellaneous goods.

### \* Luanda Railroad Revenues 'Drastically' Decline

93AF0235D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 27 Nov 92 p 11

[Text] Luanda Railroad (CFL) now takes in only 10 million new kwanzas a month, compared with the 600 million it had been earning until this past October, ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] has learned from a reliable source.

The decline in revenues is due to the climate of political, military, and social instability prevailing in this country. Its former level of sales came from shipping fuel from SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] to Malanje, from passenger transportation, and from shipping construction materials for the Capanda dam project. The CFL connection between Luanda and Malanje was cut off after the military occupation of the city of N'dalatando in Kwanza-Norte Province by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrillas.

The company's profitable business is now limited to passenger traffic between Luanda and Viana, and carrying bulk wheat from the commercial port to the "Heroes of Cangamba" mill.

On the other hand, the Luanda Railroad is "maintaining its immobilized equipment and doing current repair work." According to a source in the CFL operations department, a contract with the ABB FERBRITAS consortium takes effect starting next January. It calls for repair of nine long-distance locomotives and three switching locomotives.

"The contract, valued at about \$15 million, is a more viable solution than buying new locomotives from abroad," the source said. Another contract, for replacement of coaches, is also being negotiated.

### \* Statistics Confirm Sharp Rise in Consumer Goods

93AF0235E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 19 Nov 92 p 10

[Text] The price index for the month of September registered a 21.76 increase as compared with the previous month, according to figures published by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) in its regular bulletin on the Consumer Price Index for the City of Luanda, issued under the project entitled "Strengthening of the National Statistics System," No. ANG/89/009-INE/UNDP.

This significant increase is explained, according to the INE, primarily by higher prices for goods under the headings "Transportation and Communications," "Health and Medical Services," and "Food, Beverages, and Tobacco." These amounted to 84.46, 21.51, and 21.07 percent, respectively.

According to the INE, the products that stood out as experiencing the greatest price rises were school notebooks (154.02 percent), bagged salt (148.28 percent), canned margarine (128.63 percent), taxi trips (100 percent), stearin candles (98.77 percent), brooms (69.49 percent), butter (68.89 percent), fresh corn (62.50 percent), toys (56.87 percent), paraffin stoves (49.25 percent), and oranges (49 percent).

During the first nine months of this year, the price index registered an accrued growth of 177.01 percent. Prominent among price rises were those for "Education, Culture, and Recreation," and "Furniture and Home Appliances," at 344.66 and 306.88 percent, respectively. During the 12 months September 1991 to September 1992, "Education, Culture, and Recreation" continued to show the biggest price increase (579.79 percent). Products under the heading of "Food, Beverages, and Tobacco," which weigh heaviest in family consumption patterns, rose by 278.97 percent, while the pace of increases in "Apparel and Footwear" slackened somewhat (155.20 percent).

The INE also indicated that "Food, Beverages, and Tobacco" recorded a growth of 21.07 percent in September of this year, over the same month a year earlier. Among the subcategories within that group that had the largest increases were fats and oils (58.20 percent), meat and poultry (36.20 percent), and fish (24.18 percent). The individual foods that showed the biggest changes during the referenced months included oranges (499 percent), coconut (48.31 percent), butter (68.89 percent), and manioc meal (39.35 percent).

However, one service that dictated this result was taxi service; fares were raised from 500 to 1,000 new kwanzas; motorized taxi fares rose by 27.7 percent while bicycle taxi fares rose by 19.95 percent.

Furthermore, the "Furniture and Home Appliances" group recorded a 10.34 percent increase caused,

according to the INE, basically by stearin candles (98.77 percent), brooms (69.49 percent), and double beds (15.7 percent).

### Sample of Selected Products and Services

There are 160 different products in the sample. These were selected on the basis of results of the Survey of Family Groups made by UNICEF between February and April 1990. To conduct the price survey, the product sample was distributed as follows by outlet type: 125 products on the parallel market (78.1 percent), 90 on the official market (56.3 percent), and 70 on the foreign exchange market (43.8 percent).

Finally, the INE points out that some products surveyed on the parallel market also appeared in the survey of the official and foreign exchange markets.

## Mozambique

### Chissano Addresses Nation on 31 Dec

MB0101170393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1130 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Year-end address to the nation by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano on 31 December 1992; place not given—recorded]

[Text] Mozambican women and men, compatriots: Within a few hours, we will enter 1993. It will mark the end of 1992—a year that will go down in Mozambican history. There have been several historic years in Mozambique. In 1960, the first Mozambique liberation movements were created. In 1962, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] was founded. In 1964, the armed struggle for Mozambique's national liberation was launched. In 1974, we marked the year of victory by the Mozambican people over colonialism, under the leadership of Frelimo. In 1975, we proclaimed national independence and created the Mozambican state. In 1975, we celebrated the victory of the Zimbabwean and Mozambican peoples over the racist Rhodesian minority regime. In 1990, we had a new constitution, the result of the exercise of democracy by the Mozambican people.

The year 1992 was an historic year because it records the Mozambican people's victory in their struggle to end war and gain peace. For the first time in the struggle of our fatherland, which has been independent for 17 years, the Mozambican people today celebrate the end of the year in peace. The search for peace in our country, which culminated in the signing of the General Peace Accord between the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] on 4 October 1992, involved all Mozambicans. All Mozambicans worked with determination to guarantee the achievement of peace as soon as possible. The general accord we signed is thus a victory for all Mozambicans who, during many years of war, accepted sacrifice so that peace could be reestablished in the country.

The General Peace Accord puts an end to the cycle of violence and confrontation and creates prospects for a new horizon of peace, harmony, and concord, thus constituting an important landmark in the life of our country. It is with great satisfaction, therefore, that we note the prevailing calm and the end of hostilities throughout the national territory. In many regions of our country, people are now able to move about freely, although in some areas movement is still limited due to mines and bad road conditions. The mine disarming process will be carried out throughout the national territory so that freedom of movement can be extended to all citizens and so that humanitarian assistance can reach the needy.

We would like once again to thank all Mozambicans for their high sense of responsibility and sacrifice, as well as for their patience and perseverance demonstrated during all those years of war. We would like to call on all Mozambicans, regardless of color, race, tribe, religion, or political affiliation, to come together and maintain this hard-won peace. We would like to thank the peace-loving peoples worldwide who directly or indirectly helped us achieve peace. We count on their tireless support during this phase of implementing the General Peace Accord.

Mozambican women and men, following the restoration of peace in our country, we face major and important challenges. During the year which is about to begin, our priorities will be directed toward the tasks of national reconstruction, laying down the foundations for the future development of our fatherland. The year 1993, as well as the years following it, must be years of national reconstruction. We must be aware that the process of national reconstruction involves specific tasks that must be carried out with zeal, patriotism, and with a spirit of national unity.

It is extremely important to guarantee the economic and social reintegration, as well as the rehabilitation of social conduct among Mozambicans who lived for years and years as refugees in neighboring countries, displaced from their areas of origin, Mozambicans who lived for years and years under psychological trauma, severe famine, and absolute misery. We have to do this to resume normal life, to contribute toward the production of national wealth.

The demobilized fighters deserve our utmost attention to enable them and their families to return to normal life and regain the cultural, social, and economic personality and identity of the areas where they will be resettled. The state, with the assistance of the international community, is combining efforts, and it will do all it can to guarantee a minimum standard of living for this group of people, as well as to veterans of the struggle for the national liberation who invested their youth and lives to enable Mozambique to occupy its rightful place among the nations.

We count on all Mozambicans to begin the big task of reconstructing and rehabilitating the economic and

social infrastructures damaged by the war. We need roads and bridges for the free movement of people and goods. We need schools, administrative posts, and health centers. We need to see our factories, our big tea and cotton plantations, as well as other plantations fully operative. To guarantee this, we must devoutly engage ourselves in the difficult but noble task of rebuilding this country. The challenge will not be easy. We are beginning with a weak foundation. Our economic growth rate, which was positive from 1987 to 1991, this year suffered a decline, however, because of the combined defects of war, drought, as well as the lack—or late arrival—of foreign resources to finance industrial and other kinds of imports.

The new year as well as the following years will be more difficult. We shall continue to need a lot of assistance from the international community. Accordingly, we must respond to the foreign humanitarian assistance and financing for development by redoubling efforts in production, thus increasing our own productivity and creating better conditions for reintegrating our compatriots. We must work hard so that foreign assistance progressively becomes a supplement to our internal effort of reconstructing and developing the country. The recipient of humanitarian assistance today must become the first agent of progress.

We would like to salute the international community for its commitment to consolidating peace, national reconciliation, and reconstruction by contributing hundreds of millions of dollars for the economic and social rehabilitation, and the national reconstruction plan during the donors meetings recently held in Paris and Rome. We would like in particular to salute the Government of the Republic of Italy, which did all it could to motivate the international community to contribute. Indeed, the international community did contribute significantly toward the national reconstruction plan, apart from its regular contribution within the framework of the economic and social rehabilitation program.

Mozambican women and men, compatriots, within the framework of the implementation of the General Peace Accord, there is a major task that lies ahead of us during 1993 which requires the efforts and sacrifice of all Mozambicans. We are referring to the general and presidential elections. The success of this process will depend on our work, devotion, and responsibility. It is, therefore, our hope that all Mozambicans will once again engage themselves with dedication, sincerity, and pride in the noble task of preparing and holding the general elections. It is the duty of all Mozambican citizens to participate in the elections and cooperate with the relevant authorities in all acts aimed at facilitating the process. We would like in particular to call on the registered parties, who have to display greater responsibility in the entire process, to guarantee that these first multiparty elections will be free and fair, and viewed as such by everyone. Only in this way will the winners and losers of these elections be able to contribute toward the



success of national reconstruction, the reconstruction and consolidation of peace, and the normalization of the life of all Mozambicans.

Mozambican women and men, 1992 was a year of great importance not only for our people but also for other peoples in the region, the continent, and the world. It was in 1992 that Angola held multiparty elections. These elections enabled the Angolan people to choose their representatives to Parliament, the supreme organ of state power. Unfortunately, the events which occurred there prevent the Angolan people from enjoying the peace they thought they had achieved following the signing of the Bicesse Accords. Thousands of Angolans and foreigners lost and continue to lose their lives because of the continuing non-acceptance of the election results by certain circles. We would like once again to appeal to all Angolan political forces to resolve their conflicts through dialogue, respecting the people's wish expressed at the polls, thus facilitating the democratization of the country, which they all claim to advocate.

During this year which is about to end we witnessed progress and drawbacks in South Africa in the search for real democracy, which will serve the interests of the entire South African people, regardless of their race, ethnic origin, sex, religion, or political affiliation. This situation has led to the death of thousands of people in a true escalation of violence which affects not only South Africa but our entire region. We would like to reiterate our appeal to the parties concerned to reach a platform of understanding as soon as possible with a view to resolving the existing conflicts and creating a new South Africa which is truly democratic.

Still on the African continent, the present year was characterized by a worsening of political, military, and social conditions in Somalia, Liberia, Sudan, Algeria, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Togo, and other countries, resulting in an atmosphere of instability, death, and destruction. The international community has been developing efforts to help the peoples of these countries overcome their differences and join efforts for their countries' development. We band ourselves together with the international community in these efforts.

As we salute the achievement of a cease-fire in El Salvador, we are concerned over the dramatic situation in former Yugoslavia, as well as in some states of the Commonwealth of Independent States. It is our desire to see the situation resolved as soon as possible in these states for the benefit of their respective peoples.

The recent detention of (Xanana Gusmao), leader of the Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence, has reinforced the need for greater intervention on the part of the international community to assist the people of East Timor. It is lamentable that negotiations between the representatives of the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal over the territory have not yet yielded any results. It is our hope that new meetings will be held and

a comprehensive and an internationally acceptable solution will finally be found for the problem of East Timor.

In Western Sahara, the situation continued without a solution this year despite all the efforts undertaken by the international community, particularly the United Nations.

Likewise, the situation in the Middle East continues without a solution despite talks between interested parties. It is our hope that the countries in all these regions will find solutions to the prevailing problems during 1993.

Compatriots, now that we are about to end the year, we would like to salute all Mozambican people who have accepted and continue to accept great sacrifice to enable us finally to live in peace and be able to reconstruct our country. We would particularly like to salute the Mozambican Armed Forces for their courage and perseverance in defending the territorial integrity of the fatherland and consolidating our sovereignty, as well as for their patience and tolerance so that the peace we achieved this year may become irreversible.

We would also like to express a word of appreciation to the police force for their engagement in guaranteeing security, tranquility, and order, during this delicate moment facing our country.

Now that we have achieved peace, we would like to address a message of hope to all Mozambicans who were forced to live as refugees in neighboring countries or as displaced people in their own country. It is our hope that during 1993 they will see the beginning of the normalization of their lives.

It is equally our hope that workers and peasants, intellectuals, civil servants, technicians, entrepreneurs, managers, students, and all workers in general, will continue in the task of reconstructing this country and creating conditions for avoiding another war.

We would like to salute all social, economic, religious, political, cultural, national, and international nongovernmental organizations for their work. We urge them to continue along the path of finding the best solutions for our people's problems.

We would like in particular to express our appreciation for all the work carried out for the benefit of our children and women. We would like to urge all the involved organizations to continue with a view to guaranteeing a better future for our country.

We would also like to salute diplomats, foreign aid workers, and technicians who have agreed to share with us the difficulties that we face, assisting us in the search for solutions to our many problems.

Mozambican women and men, compatriots, in conclusion, I would like to wish all families and each Mozambican, as well as all foreigners who live and work in this country, a year end—the first that we celebrate in peace

in our independent country after 17 years of war—full of happiness. I would like to wish you a prosperous 1993—a year full of good health, a year of the realization of many of our dreams, and a year of the true building and consolidation of peace, reconciliation, unity, democracy, development, and national solidarity. Happy New Year!

#### **President Fires Deputy Agriculture Minister**

*MB3112153992 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 31 Dec 92*

[Text] A note received at our news desk reports that President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano has relieved Paulo Zucula of the post of deputy minister of agriculture. The note also reveals that the head of state has promulgated and ordered the publication of laws creating the police of the Republic of Mozambique; approving the 1993 General State Budget; establishing rights and privileges of the President of the Republic; and defining principles governing the establishment, management, and running of Telecommunications Infrastructures and Services. The president of the Republic also promulgated and ordered the publication of the law repealing the previous law No. 5/79 of 26 May creating the Mozambique People's Police.

#### **Renamo Leader Issues New Year Message**

*MB3112180692 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1656 GMT 31 Dec 92*

[Text] Gorongosa, Mozambique Dec 31 SAPA—Understanding between political leaders and respect towards fellow citizens made the past year one of the most historically significant in the life of Mozambicans, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] President Afonso Dhlakama said in a New Year's message from Gorongosa in Mozambique on Thursday.

He told Mozambicans 1993 marked a "historic moment in time" with a prelude of 16 years of armed and political struggle carried out by the Mozambican people in defence of their rights, justice and freedom. Birth had been given to a new era of stability.

Mr Dhlakama said problems were still being encountered with aid such as food and medical supplies from foreign organisations that did not reach those in need.

He appealed to Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano to deal with foreign aid organisations in the new year in order to end disturbances in the distribution of food and medical aid and assistance to all the needy people of the country.

He also appealed to Mozambican refugees who had fled the country because of the drought and the war to return.

"The war is over and the rains have started," he said, and gave the assurance that Renamo had eased its armed struggle.

"Our struggle now is political only and through means of justice and democracy. In 1993 the people of Mozambique will have the privilege—for the first time in their history—to vote at elections," he said.

#### **'Some' Renamo Chiefs Hindering Human Rights**

*MB3112160092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 31 Dec 92*

[Text] Armando Guebuza, head of the government delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission, has expressed concern over the fact that some Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] chiefs are still hindering the free movement of people in some areas of the national territory.

[Begin recording] [Guebuza] We have always spoken of the need to exercise democracy. However, we continue to observe different conduct here and there. Every time we have the opportunity to speak to our Renamo counterparts, even informally, we point out that democracy means, among other things, fully respecting human rights. This includes the free movement of people inside the country.

Unfortunately, this aspect has not yet been fully understood by some Renamo chiefs. It is necessary that Renamo carries out work to enable the people to move about freely, to go wherever they like inside the country. Mozambique is not divided into two parts. It is only one country. There are no zones belonging to the government and zones belonging to Renamo. There is only one country called Mozambique. There is a party called Renamo and there is a government which governs the country. There is an accord which has been signed between the government and Renamo precisely to reaffirm and guarantee that all Mozambicans benefit from their rights and build the country as a whole, without artificial or other kinds of boundaries. I believe some Renamo chiefs—I do not believe these instructions come from the top leadership—should be sensitized by their chiefs to understand that people cannot in a legal sense be hindered from freely moving about in the country. [end recording]

#### **UN To Be in Charge of Disarming Mines**

*MB3112162792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 31 Dec 92*

[Text] Following a proposal presented by the United Nations, the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] have agreed that the disarming of mines in Mozambique will be the responsibility of that international body. A source at the meeting revealed that the Supervision and Control Commission, which met in Maputo today, in the presence of delegations from the government, Renamo, and the United Nations, discussed the mine disarming process in Mozambique. Disarming the mines is expected to begin soon to permit access and distribution of products to the needy in Renamo-controlled areas.

**Namibia****Nujoma Calls for Economic Rejuvenation**

*MB0301194493 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1900 GMT 3 Jan 93*

[Text] President Sam Nujoma has called on the nation to act with vigor and determination to ensure that the country achieves greater successes in the new year than it did in 1992.

In his New Year's message, President Nujoma said without a rapid rejuvenation of the economy, the nation

cannot alleviate poverty [words indistinct], nor can the government solve the problems of inequality. For these reasons, everything within the nation's power must be done to give the economy a boost.

The president said several factors are limiting the government's ability to achieve employment creation, poverty alleviation, and income redistribution through economic growth.

President Nujoma said among the steps taken to invigorate the economy is the reduction of government expenditure in favor of public investment expenditure.



## Ghana

### Government Considers Request To Join Somalia UN Force

*AB0101123793 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, says the government fully appreciates the important role of the UN and will continue to endorse the participation of Ghanaian service personnel in peacekeeping operations. In this regard, the government is considering a request for the country's participation in the United Nations peace mission in Somalia.

Chairman Rawlings was addressing members of the security services at the El-Wak Stadium in Accra yesterday, after a parade at the Independence Square to mark the 11th anniversary of the 31st December Revolution. He noted that in the past, some of the civilian population tended to think that the security services could neither be disciplined nor be reasonable. However, this view has given way to a situation where members of the public see the security services as defenders and friends who have helped to establish peace, stability, and hope in the country.

Chairman Rawlings said he has no doubt that the security services will continue to support economic and social justice in the Fourth Republic. He however cautioned those who seek to bring confusion and a halt to the progress of the nation. Flt. Lt. Rawlings declared: The eye which oversees the sovereignty, peace, and security of the nation does not sleep. It is wide awake 24 hours a day. [passage omitted]

### Rawlings, Hurd Meet; Discuss Politics, Economics

*AB0401173593 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 4 Jan 93*

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and the British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, Mr. Douglas Hurd, today held discussions at the Castle, Osu. Their discussions covered bilateral relations between Ghana and Britain.

The two men also dealt with the economic and political situation in West Africa, Africa, and Somalia in particular. Chairman Rawlings and Mr. Hurd reaffirmed the cordial relations between their countries and the need to maintain and deepen such relations. Chairman Rawlings also briefed Mr. Hurd on the political situation in Ghana and remarked that the door will not be entirely closed to the four parties that boycotted last month's parliamentary election.

Mr. Hurd, who had earlier met representatives of the four parties, said he listened to their complaints, adding that such complaints cannot be endorsed or encouraged by the British Government in view of its knowledge of

the transitional program. Present at the discussions were a member of the PNDC and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, Mr. P.V. Obeng, and the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah.

Mr. Douglas Hurd has since flown to Nigeria. He told a news conference that he was glad to visit Ghana at this crucial time of the country's return to constitutional rule. Mr. Hurd said he had a fruitful meeting with Chairman Rawlings and hoped the president-elect would visit Britain later in the year. The secretary said Britain has agreed to the report of the Commonwealth Observer Group on the presidential election and is happy with the results as genuine. According to him, at his meeting with the opposition parties, he stressed the need for them to examine the role they have to play in the constitution of the Fourth Republic. This is necessary because every political and economic system needs genuine dialogue to function efficiently.

On Ghana's economic program, Mr. Hurd said he is impressed with the way the government has pursued the program and said Britain is willing to assist her in the future. He reiterated Ghana's importance to Britain and said he would want to maintain personal contact with Chairman Rawlings. The secretary of state said the core of the discussions with Chairman Rawlings was how to draw the opposition closer to his government, adding that it is never too late for a dialogue. Mr. Hurd was seen off by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah.

### Government Condemns Expulsion of Palestinians

*AB0301124193 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 29 Dec 92*

[Text] The Ghana Government has condemned the expulsion of more than 400 Palestinians by the Israeli Government. A Foreign Ministry statement issued in Accra today, said the expulsion is in complete disregard of Israel's obligation towards the people in the occupied territories and its effects on the victims are proving to be extremely inhuman. The statement also described the Israeli action as a callous crime, totally uncalled for under the present circumstances of the ongoing peace talks on the Middle East.

The statement therefore called on the international community to act expeditiously to bring pressure on the Israeli Government to rescind its decision otherwise the deportation order would not only jeopardize the year-old Middle East peace process but also signal the beginning, by Israel, of a dangerous and illegal policy of mass deportation of the Palestinian population of the occupied territories. This policy, the statement said, will spur more violence and confrontation rather than the peace and harmony badly needed in the region. The statement however called for utmost restraint by the parties so that the Middle East peace process could be given a chance.

**Commonwealth Secretariat Calls Elections 'Free, Fair'***AB0401201093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 4 Jan 93*

[Text] The secretary general of the Commonwealth, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, said the secretariat has accepted the verdict of the observer group to last November's presidential elections in Ghana and described it as free and fair. He was speaking to newsmen during a stopover in Accra on his way to Kenya.

Chief Anyaoku said the observer group which was sent to Ghana consisted of people with impeccable integrity whose experience in public life is very eminent. He said the group also has commendable experience in the practice of democracy, including parliamentary elections. The secretariat therefore acted on the report in that light.

On the democratization process in most Commonwealth countries, Chief Anyaoku said the last Commonwealth summit held in October 1991 in Harare, Zimbabwe, rightly identified democratization as one of the priorities of the Commonwealth in the 1990's and beyond. The reason is that it has been proved that socioeconomic development is more securely rooted if it is based on participatory democracy. The secretary general said a more secure progress is achieved in a democracy if the people can pass judgment, hold government responsible for activities, and are able to remove them through the ballot box.

He conceded that democracy is not a panacea for socioeconomic development problems. Chief Anyaoku, however, said it serves as a guide for elected governments. This is because the people concerned help in the planning and shaping of national policy.

**Parliament Results Revised***AB0501112793 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 5 Jan 93*

[Text] The National Democratic Congress [NDC] won 189 and not 190 of the 200 parliamentary seats as previously reported. According to revised results released by the Interim National Electoral Commission in Accra yesterday [4 January], the National Convention Party, NCP, won eight seats, one more than previously announced. The number of seats won by the Egle Party and independent candidates, however, remain unchanged; that is, one for the Egle Party and two for independent candidates. The NDC's percentage falls to 94.5 from 95, while the NCP's percent rises to 4 from 3.5. The NDC's percentage represents 1,514,183 votes cast in their favor. The NCP polled 392,624 votes; the Egle Party, 99,495 while 53,313 voted for independent candidates.

**Guinea-Bissau****President Announces Government Plans for Year***AB0301185593 Paris AFP in French 1041 GMT 1 Jan 93*

[Text] Bissau, 1 Jan (AFP)—Guinea-Bissau's President Joao Bernardo Vieira has announced that in 1993 his government's priorities will be to create an industrial development pilot fund, construct a communications network, continue the economic adjustment program, and consolidate democracy.

In a New Year message, the head of state also said that measures will be taken to stamp out delinquency. He blamed the current mounting delinquency on the influx of numerous foreigners into the country. President Vieira was thus responding to the diplomatic corps, which had expressed concern about this following a number of violent acts against some diplomats.

**Liberia****Radio Cites Taylor's New Year Message***AB0301123793 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 2 Jan 93*

[Text] Liberian leader President Taylor has expressed the confidence that the new year 1993 will bring lasting peace, reconciliation, and unity to Liberia. Giving a New Year's message in an interview with LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] News, President Taylor said the common aim of the United Nations will provide the forum needed for all Liberians to solve their common problem. President Taylor said the present composition of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] has created more problems for the people of Liberia because Babangida of Nigeria has not been interested in peace in Liberia but has been trying to implant a financial empire in Liberia.

The Liberian leader said a large number of civilians had been infiltrated into major cities in the country to [word indistinct] what he described as weak links in the ranks of the people's revolution. President Taylor revealed that some feeble-minded Liberians had cooperated with Babangida and his group to buy the loyalty and patriotism of some of the young fighters and special forces commandos with false American dollars. The commander in chief [CIC] said the situation has been already checked. He however said special forces commandos remain the pillar of the revolution and should exert their position as it was at the initial stage of the uprising three years ago. CIC Taylor cautioned the soldiers of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] to accord one another, especially senior officers, the courtesy and discipline of the military.

Challenging the people of Liberia from the biblical book of Job, the Liberian leader said the people of Liberia have come a long way in their just struggle against

dictatorship and foreign aggression and must continue to hold together because they are soon to sing the songs of freedom and victory. He said God is on the side of the Liberian people even as he was on the side of Job in his trials and tribulations. [Words indistinct] President Taylor told the people of Liberia to remain prayerful and they too will survive the mayhem of foreigners just as those in Vietnam, Afghanistan, and other places in Southeast [as heard] Asia survived against the weight of powerful countries.

Speaking further, President Taylor disclosed that the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] Government is doing what it has to do to make sure that relief supplies are brought in for the people of greater Liberia. He said Babangida and his co-conspirators will soon get to know that their so-called blockade on the people of Liberia is not only illegal but ineffective. The NPRA Government, he said, as a goodwill gesture, is now on the defensive in honor of the UN call for a cease-fire, but at the same time will not hesitate to make the feelings of the people felt in the strongest manner possible in any attempt by anyone or group to take the people of Liberia for a ride. Government says the mandate of the All Liberia Conference which empowers the NPFL to at all times to defend the nation, its people, and interest will continue to be foremost while the government seeks a negotiated settlement to the Liberian crisis.

#### **Muslim Leader Commends Taylor, Condemns Blockade**

*AB0301210093 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 2 Jan 93*

[Text] The National Muslim Council of Greater Liberia has expressed satisfaction over the move taken by President Taylor by making it clear that he is willing to negotiate and dialogue between and amongst all Liberian politicians so as to reach a peaceful resolution of the Liberian civil crisis.

In an interview with LBS [Liberia Broadcasting Service] news, the speaker of the National Muslim Council of Liberia, Mr. (Mohamed Dukuray), described the move taken by President Taylor as patriotic and fantastic which should claim the attention of all Liberians wishing for normalcy in the country.

Mr. (Dukuray) expressed optimism that President Taylor and Dr. Sawyer will one day meet on Liberian soil along with other Liberian politicians aimed at opening a new chapter to foster peace, cordiality, and final reunification of the war-torn country.

Meanwhile, the National Muslim Council official has condemned in the strongest terms the so-called economic blockade imposed on Greater Liberia by few West African states and he is appealing to the world's highest body, the United Nations, to look into the catastrophic behavior of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] outside the UN resolution.

## **Niger**

#### **Government Denies Release of Minister, Others**

*AB0101180793 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 30 Dec 92*

[Text] According to a NIGER PRESS AGENCY [ANP] correspondent, the Tahoua prefect released this morning 29 of the 62 people arrested by troops as part of the release measures announced two days ago by the government. The people released include the chief of the Abanak 2d Nomad Group, the Abanak village chief, and the chief of the 16th Nomad Group.

However, here in Niamey, and still according to ANP, the minister of justice has refuted reports about the release of people arrested by the Army, including Commerce Minister Mohamed Moussa, Agadez Prefect El Moctar Incha, Messrs Akoli Dawel, Biji Lassimi, and Khamed Abdoulaye. Justice Minister Tiousso explained that these people were not included in the release measures announced by the government on 28 December. Their cases are undergoing special examination, Mr. Tiousso said, adding that they will be dealt with. He further explained that the case of Agadez prefect, Moctar Incha, who was arrested on 27 August, had not reached the courts yet.

[Paris AFP in French at 1851 GMT on 30 December in a Niamey-dated item adds the following: "None of the people of the Niger Tuareg community, arrested last August by the Army, are included among the 57 people whose release was announced on 27 August, the Niger Justice Minister Abdou Tiousso explained here today.

"[In an interview with AFP, he said that these cases are undergoing a special examination. The people include Commerce Minister Mohamed Moussa, Agadez Prefect El Moctar Incha, as well as political leaders Akoli Dawel and Khamed Abdoulaye.

"[According to official information, 72 people—mostly Tuaregs—are still being detained for alleged complicity with rebels of the Front for the Liberation of Air and Azawad."]

#### **Provisional Referendum Results Announced**

*AB0101175993 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 30 Dec 92*

[Proclamation of provisional referendum results, read by Koumbo Adamou, chairman of the National Commission for the Control and Supervision of Elections, COSUPEL, in Niamey on 30 Dec—live or recorded]

[Text] In accordance with:

1. The National Conference Fundamental Act No. 21 of 29 October 1991, organizing public authority during the transition period;



2. Ordinance No.92-043 of 22 August 1992 instituting the Electoral Code, amended and supplemented by Ordinance 92-047 of 2 October 1992;

3. Decision No.004/HCR of 25 October;

The National Commission for the Monitoring and Supervision of Elections held an extraordinary session on 29 and 30 December 1992 to consider the general results of the referendum as forwarded by the national Electoral Commission.

In pursuance of Order 92-363/PMML of 18 November 1992 convening the electoral college, the people of Niger voted in a referendum on the Constitution of the Third Republic on 26 December 1992. The provisional general results of this election are as follows: Total number of registered voters:

3,900,841; number of votes cast: 2,207,220; turnout rate: 56.58 percent;

Valid ballot papers: 2,166, 920; yes votes: 1,945,653—that is 89.79 percent; no votes: 221,267—that is 10.21 percent.

By these results, the people of Niger adopted the Constitution of the Third Republic with a majority of 89.79 percent. These provisional results will be forwarded to the Supreme Court for validation. Thank you.

## Nigeria

### Babangida Pledges Military Support to Incoming Regime

AB0501102993 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Excerpts] President Ibrahim Babangida says the preparations for total handing over of the governance of the country to a democratically elected president in August this year has commenced with the inauguration of the Transitional Council in Abuja today [4 January]. The president reminded the Council members that in discharging their individual statutory functions, they should hold themselves accountable to the nation and the National Defense and Security Council. [passage omitted]

President Babangida noted that with democratic system of governance already entrenched at both the local and state levels, as well as inauguration of the National Assembly, the process of divesting the military from government is irreversible.

[Begin Babangida recording] I would like to assure you and, indeed, all Nigerians that you have the full cooperation of the military as it beats its retreat to the barracks. As the exit of the military from the political scene inexorably draws near, I would like to offer a word of advice, not only to the members of the Transition Council, but also to all those who aspire for political leadership in this country. The military administration is

not, and should not be, dogmatic. We are not rigidly doctrinaire. We fully appreciate that finality is not the language of politics. [end recording]

The chairman of the Transition Council, Chief Shonekan, saw the appointment of the Council as a testimony to the sincerity of the military to hand over to democratically elected government in August. He assured the president and Nigerians of their unalloyed loyalty, patriotism, and sincerity of purpose. He said attention would be given to finding solutions to the country's social, political, and economic problems. [passage omitted]

### Babangida Swears in National Defense, Security Council

AB0401180593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida today in Abuja performed the swearing in ceremony of members of the National Defense and Security Council. The Council, which has been enlarged to 14, now has four civilian members.

They are the secretary for foreign affairs, Chief Matthew Mbu; secretary for internal affairs, Alhaji Abdulrahman Okene; the chairman of the Transitional Council, Chief Ernest Shonekan, and secretary of the Ministry of Justice, Mr. Clement Akpambo.

Other members include the vice president, the chief of defense staff, the service chiefs, and inspector general of police.

The remaining members are Lieutenant General Joshua Dogonyaro and the national security adviser, Lieutenant General Aliyu Mohamed Misau, while the president is the chairman of the council.

In his remarks, shortly after the ceremony, General Babangida assured civilian members of the Council that their military counterparts would give them all necessary support in the discharge of their duties. He expressed confidence that members would live up to expectation.

### Transitional Council Names New Cabinet

AB0401185593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 4 Jan 92

[Text] The portfolios of members of the Transitional Council have been announced in Abuja. Alhaji Garba-Ja Abdulkadir is the secretary of the ministry of agriculture, water resources, and (?rural) development, with Alhaji Issa Mohamed as secretary of state for the ministry. Malam Inuwa Bakari is secretary of the ministry of commerce and tourism; General Sanni Abacha, secretary of defense, with Alhaji Umaru Baba as secretary of state in the ministry.

Professor Ben Nwabueze is secretary of education and youth development, while Alhaji Bello Dogondaji is secretary of state for the same ministry. Chief Dele

Olasore is secretary of finance; Retired Major General Mamman Gado Nasco is the administrator, federal capital territory; Mr. M.T. Mbu takes charge of foreign affairs, while Alhaji Saidu Issa is the secretary of state for the ministry. Dr. C. Okojie is secretary, Ministry of Health and Human Services, while Mrs. Laraba Daggash is the secretary of state in the same ministry. Alhaji Abdulrahmane Okene is to take charge of the Internal Affairs Ministry. Alhaji Aminu Sale is for industry and technology; Colonel Uche Chukwumerije, information and culture; Mr. Clement Akpambo, justice, while Mr. Philip Asiodu is to the head the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, with Alhaji Hassan Hadeja as secretary of state for the same ministry. Chief Francis Ella is secretary, Ministry of Labor and Productivity, while Air Vice Marshal Nura Imam is to take charge of power and steel while Alhaji (Aladoni Oyadipo) is secretary of state in the ministry. Chief Francis Orji is to take charge of police affairs, while Chief Oluwole Adeosun is for transport and communication, with Mr. Yusuf Galadima as secretary of state in the ministry.

Engineer Barnabas Germade is for the Ministry of Works and Housing; Alhaji Mustapha Umar, chairman, National Planning Commission, while Alhaji Zarma Gorgara is to head the Establishment and Management Services Ministry. Alhaji Maccido Dalhat takes care of the Ministry of States and Local Government Affairs while Mrs. Emily Aig-Imoukhuede is secretary of state for the ministry.

In another development, the former minister of Abuja, Major General Gado Nasco, who was sworn in as the administrator of Abuja, will continue to administer the affairs of the territory, pending the time of election of a mayor for the territory. Gen. Gado Nasco and Gen. Sanni Abacha are, however, not members of the Transitional Council.

Addressing the members, General Ibrahim Babangida reminded them that they should contribute to the nation and the National Defense and Security Council in the discharge of their responsibilities. He also reminded them to be prepared before the National Assembly for explanation on any government affair. Gen. Babangida said with the swearing in of the Council, the process of divesting the military from the political scene has, therefore, become irreversible.

Responding, the chairman of the Council, Chief Ernest Shonekan, appealed to Nigerians to show cooperation and understanding to the Council. He remarked that members of the Council do not possess any miracle of solving the country's problem overnight. The chairman said they would, however, facilitate the problem of rehabilitating and developing the economic sectors of our national life.

### **Senate President's Message Calls for Unity**

*AB0401194093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 2 Jan 93*

[Text] Senate President Dr. Iyorchia Ayu has asked Nigerians to ignore those false prophets who preach disunity as a way out of the country's present difficulties. In his New Year's message, Dr. Ayu urged Nigerians not to forget how we had struggled to become a sovereign nation. He cited the strife that is tearing apart many nations all over the world and hoped that it would serve to teach us to live in peace and harmony. He solicited support for a democratically elected National Assembly and reminded eligible Nigerians of the need to register with the party of their choice in the new registration exercise, which begins on Monday [4 January]. He implored the Transitional Council not to lose sight of its primary goal of restoring democracy and urged the military to adhere to the revised transitional timetable by quitting the stage for an elected civilian president on 27 August.

### **Public Gatherings Banned in Katsina for Week**

*AB0301091493 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 3 Jan 93*

[Text] In Katsina State, public meetings, rallies, and processions have been banned for one week. A statement from the police command said the ban also affected gatherings of old boys associations, appeal funds, and book launchings. Religious worships and preachings have also been restricted to mosques and churches.

The statement, signed by the state police commissioner, Alhaji (Ali Jos), however, stressed that the action did not include the registration exercise of the two parties commencing on Monday [4 January].

The action follows plans by some groups to stage demonstrations against the extension of the government's handover date.

### **Environment Official on Hazardous Waste Increase**

*AB0101154993 Dakar PANA in English 1544 GMT 30 Dec 92*

[Text] Abuja, 30 Dec. (NAN/PANA)—Director of Nigeria's Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA), Dr. Evans Aina, has said 1992 saw a sharp increase in attempted waste importation into the country.

He told a press briefing in Abuja on Tuesday [29 December] that in the last 20 months, 20 international alerts of proposed shipment of hazardous wastes toward Nigerian shores were reported.

These cases involved a Japanese ship 'Maria Laura' which tried to export hazardous wastes to Africa, a Nigerian company in a Dutch deal, and a Romanian company which shipped wastes from Germany under the guise of paints.

The other cases involved a plan by one Dr. Ted Ekwe to dispose of toxic nuclear waste products in Nigeria and attempts by some Nigerian firms to import toxic waste. He said FEPA and Nigerian security agents were stepping up investigations to track down Nigerians involved in the deadly trade. He also said effective compliance and monitoring measures were being placed on Nigeria's high pollution industries such as those involved in cement production, asphalt, tanning and paints.

The director said, however, a lot of improvement had been achieved in changing the attitudes of Nigerian industry toward the production of wastes. He said the country's textile industries and the asbestos manufacturers association in particular, reported regularly to FEPA on the issue. He said that with the current accreditation of consultants and laboratory tests being carried out by FEPA, industries should be in a better position to carry out environmental audits of their facilities.

## Senegal

### President Diouf Addresses Nation for New Year

AB0301075993 Dakar Radio Senegal in French 1900 GMT 1 Jan 93

[New Year address to the nation by President Abdou Diouf in Dakar on 1 January—recorded]

[Text] Democracy is the path to our future. Nothing should deter us from it. Making our way toward it and getting involved in it has always been my creed. This creed will be stronger by the year 2000 through familiar or unpredictable decisions.

I strongly wish that we keep up this standard for which the youth have set the pace during the year which has just ended by showing fertile imagination in the conception of projects in all the fields and an ardor at work which I have the pleasure to welcome. It should act in such a way as to be the first beneficiary of the various paths which we have opened for the future.

As for our Army, it has remained true to itself. It has continued to be our pride and on your behalf, I express our gratitude to it and renew our trust. My feelings also go to our soldiers who, on this day of festivity, are far from their families, outside our borders.

What can I say about the Senegalese women, the real prime movers of our development? They are fully aware of this role today and assume it bravely. We will not relent in our assistance to persons of the third-age group that I pay tribute to. They are the vigilant keepers of our traditions and the soul of our people. Like our wise men, they deserve our deepest respect and (consideration).

I would also like to pay a particular tribute to all the Senegalese workers, eminent soldiers of development. I reaffirm my commitment to support their legitimate struggle. Knowing their health concerns and taking into

account the malfunctioning of health insurance institutions, I have decided to have the government undertake the necessary feasibility studies leading to the rapid creation of a national health insurance institution that will benefit from a large financial solidarity.

## Sierra Leone

### Strasser Addresses Mass Rally, Notes NPRC Support

AB0401222093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 4 Jan 93

[Text] Thousands of people from all walks of life today participated in a mass rally organized by various youth and social organizations in Freetown to support the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] government and condemn the recent attempt by renegade soldiers and civilians.

Addressing the rally in front of State House this afternoon, Captain Strasser observed that the large turnout was an indication that the masses of this nation were in full support of the NPRC administration and its program. Capt. Strasser also described the mammoth crowd as a clear signal to those who feel that Sierra Leone is their backyard, that they are making a sad mistake as one of the demonstration to the international community that as long as the people of Sierra Leone are concerned, the NPRC government is on the right course. [sentence as heard]

He assured the people of this country that as long as they continue to display a massive show of support, the NPRC government will not succumb to any international pressure to the detriment of the people's welfare. Capt. Strasser urged the young people to take up arms and defend the territorial integrity of their fatherland against the banditry inflicted on it by Charles Taylor and his crony, Foday Sankoh. He also called on young people to be vigilant, security conscious, and to report any subversive moves by enemies of the state to authorities or security personnel in their areas.

Earlier, a spokesman for the rally, Mr. Pasco Tempo of Panafu, gave a nutshell account of developments in the last 24 years which, he said, led to the takeover by the NPRC in an attempt to free this country from bondage. In a five-point resolution, Mr. Tempo vehemently condemned the recent coup attempt by what he called infidels of the anticorruption revolutionary movement. He said participants at the rally deplored all attempts by the APC [All- People's Congress] to recapture power. He emphasized that every attempt will be ruthlessly crushed by the power of the people.

The demonstrators also declared their support for moves to hand over to civilian rule but emphasized that such handing over must be made only after a solid and lasting foundation for smooth transition and good government have been made. They also declared their support for



speedy conclusion of the rebel war and called for the drastic purging of the civil service to expel APC stalwarts still holding sensitive positions in the service. They called for the immediate retirement or dismissal of all permanent secretaries.

A spokeswoman for the traders, Mrs. Aminata Kamara of Regan Street Market, appealed to all traders to show their support for the NPRC government by subscribing generously to support those who have been displaced by the rebel war and members of the Armed Forces. At the rally was the deputy chairman and chief secretary of state, Captain (Sadj) Musa, and other members of the NPRC government.

[Paris AFP in English at 2134 GMT on 4 January, in a Freetown-dated item, adds the following: "Sierra Leone's military leader declared Monday that all counter-revolutionaries would be crushed and rejected protests over the execution Wednesday of 26 alleged coup plotters.

["The declaration by President Valentine Strasser, who seized power on April 29, followed a protest against the executions by Britain's Foreign Office.

["A Foreign Office spokesman said in London that the British high commissioner (ambassador) in Sierra Leone had been asked to pass on Britain's "deep concern" that "at least 26, and possibly many more alleged coup plotters were summarily executed by the government of Sierra Leone."

["The ambassador was asked to seek an explanation from the Sierra Leone government about the executions and further reported atrocities.

["The Foreign Office said full details were not yet available, but it was particularly concerned that "at least some of those executed may have had no trial at all" and "those who appeared before a military tribunal had no right of appeal."

["It added: "We strongly condemn this wholly disproportionate reaction by the government of Sierra Leone."

["British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, stopping over in Accra, also condemned the "excessive use of force," and France made a similar protest.

["Captain Strasser's government said nine of those executed Wednesday had attempted to topple the government the previous day.

["Strasser, speaking to a crowd demonstrating its support for the crushing of the coup attempt, said Sierra Leone was not ready to bow to outside pressure, adding that the crowd's presence sent a clear message to those who believed Sierra Leone was their back yard."]

## NPRC Spokesman Confirms Executions, Cites Evidence

AB0401213593 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 4 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Last week, Sierra Leone's pressure group, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy [MRD], protested at the arrest and the execution of 26 people who had been convicted by a military tribunal of being involved in a coup attempt. It was supposed to have taken place just after Christmas when the authorities claimed there had been a shootout near head of state Captain Strasser's residence in which three people had been killed. The MRD expressed doubt about that account of the events and about the haste of the conviction and sentencing, particularly because some of those executed were already in jail. Well, in Freetown, Matthew Tostiben turned to NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] Government spokesman, Lieutenant Colonel Khalifa Kagbo, and asked him whether the threat was real:

[Begin recording] [Kagbo] Well, we had word from inside sources and we swooped in and netted most of the people who were involved in the coup attempt. And in the process of arresting some of them a few shots were fired.

[Tostiben] But did they actually attempt the coup or did you manage to get it before that stage?

[Kagbo] Well, we actually nipped it in the bud, because from our sources, the coup plotters were supposed to move out that night and had we waited for them to move, as I just said, a lot of innocent lives would have been lost and who knows what might have happened.

[Tostiben] But they did not naturally get to the stage where they mounted their own operation.

[Kagbo] Well, they didn't actually take off. We collected most of them from their rendezvous points.

[Tostiben] Now the executions supposedly took place on Tuesday [29 December], but it was not reported by the radio station until the Wednesday, and it appears to a lot of people that there was something of a cover up. How do you answer that?

[Kagbo] Well, a lot of critics have a lot of things to say. Sierra Leone is one place where rumormongering is the order of the day. The military tribunal did meet and immediately they passed the judgment. It was taken to the conforming authority who ordered that the executions take place immediately and they were executed. That was on Tuesday. Ah yes [as heard].

[Tostiben] So this tribunal; I mean, who is on the tribunal? Who sat on the tribunal and decided the fate of these people?

[Kagbo] The president of the tribunal was Lieutenant Colonel K.E.F. Boya, who is the GSO [General Staff Officer], I, Major S. L. Konteh, Captain J.E. Milton, and Major J.A.S. Konteh. They were all on the tribunal.

[Tostiben] So do you think that if this had gone to the courts in Sierra Leone, the evidence would have stood up at the trial?

[Kagbo] It definitely would have.

[Tostiben] So what kind of evidence was there against these people?

[Kagbo] A lot of evidence. We have a tape cassette, the cassette the said coup plotters wanted to use on the day of the takeover. We have a lot of written documents where agreements were signed between the said coup plotters and two herbalists that were supposed to help them. We also have confessions by most of these people when they were interrogated. We have the taped confessions and these really helped us a lot. And we also have one person who was originally a member of the BACRM [expansion unknown], and through him we really got to know most about the inside people, especially the ones behind the... [pauses] the ones in the shadows. Here, we have a lot of evidence.

[Tostiben] So these people in the shadows, presumably the ones who were locked up in [name indistinct] prisons, how could they take part in a coup if they were locked up?

[Kagbo] Obviously, lots of messages had to pass by, and already we have some prison authorities who are being investigated because we have evidence to believe that they knowingly aided and abetted these two people when the coup was being attempted.

[Tostiben] Were any of those who appeared before the tribunals not guilty and released or given lesser sentences?

[Kagbo] None of them.

[Tostiben] Were you present when the people were executed?

[Kagbo] No I wasn't.

[Tostiben] There are a lot of rumors going around Freetown that the executions were very brutal and what can you say to that?

[Kagbo] They were executed by firing squad and about that being brutal, I cannot say.

[Tostiben] You saw them before they were carried out to execution. What did they look like? How did they bear up?

[Kagbo] Well some broke down totally. Some of them accepted it. Also the ones who accepted it were the ones who gave us the most evidence, funny enough.

[Tostiben] Do you think that it is fair for people who stage coups to be treated in that way? I mean you would not be in power yourself if you hadn't staged a coup.

[Kagbo] Yes, if we were caught, we would not be here.

[Tostiben] So you think you would have faced the same fate if these people had succeeded.

[Kagbo] Well, it is an obvious fact of life. The difference is we had a definite course that we were fighting for and we were willing to risk our lives, whereas these fellows just wanted power for power's sake and to cause a lot of mayhem and destruction. [end recording]

### Traders Demonstrate 31 Dec, Condemn Coup Attempt

AB0101185093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 1 Jan 93

[Text] Thousands of traders under the umbrella of the Sierra Leone Market Women Association, SLMA, yesterday condemned the recent coup attempt in a rally which ended at the Victoria Park in Freetown. Addressing the organizers, on behalf of the head of state, the secretary of state for internal affairs, retired Colonel A.O. Kamara, thanked the demonstrators for what he described as a patriotic gesture and called on them to continue to show their love for this country. He told the gathering that Sierra Leone will only be stable with the total support of the masses and said the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] has pledged to secure the sovereignty of this country and wiping out (?tribalism), corruption, and other ills. These, he said, will only lead to retrogression.

The secretary of state recalled Chairman Strasser's revolutionary speech, which states that one of his paramount concerns was to see that no Sierra Leonean is termed a second class citizen. He added that their task is to improve the lot of the average Sierra Leonean and share the destiny of her children, who, he noted, are the leaders of tomorrow. He called on them to expose whosoever is found working against the interest of the revolution. He condemned the act of the coup plotters and said that as a government, the NPRC would desperately fight the enemies of this country.

Earlier, the vice president of the organization, Mr. Ibrahim Karbia, on behalf of the traders, observed that the NPRC is destined by God to rule this nation and will not give way to ill motivated people. Mr. Karbia said that the good works of the NPRC are evident in their 100 days' rule without the scarcity of fuel and rice in the markets.

With the secretary of state was the senior assistant secretary, Mr. A.B. Yela, SLENA [SIERRA LEONE NEWS AGENCY] reports.

**'Bloody Skirmishes' With Rebels Reported 2 Jan**

AB0301145093 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 2 Jan 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After a week of an alleged coup attempt and subsequent executions, attention in Sierra Leone has returned today to the ongoing civil war. Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels continue to cause trouble for Captain Strasser. With details of bloody skirmishes on the southern front, Victor Silva in Freetown telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The military command says it has been engaged in at least two clashes with rebels along the southern sectors of the country. Latest reports reaching military headquarters in Freetown say that clashes occurred along the border with Liberia in the area around the Mano River Union Bridge and the town of Fero. A military spokesman said that during one very fierce encounter, Sierra Leone Army units nearly ran into an ambush. The ensuing firefight

resulted in at least five rebels killed, while a private in the Sierra Leone Army was wounded after receiving an indirect blast from a rocket-propelled grenade.

The spokesman also said that at a river crossing near Sulema, in the southern sector, a patrol from the Sierra Leone Army and naval units on a routine mission, came across a boat suspected of carrying rebels. Challenged, the rebels responded by opening fire and the Sierra Leone Armed Forces patrol responded in kind, resulting in a boat chase that finally saw the rebels abandoning their vessel at a beach. A hot pursuit then followed in which an undisclosed number of rebels were shot dead and at least two captured.

Meanwhile, reports from the eastern front would seem to suggest that the main diamond mining areas in the Kono District still remain in the hands of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] rebels. But it would appear that the Sierra Leone Army is at the moment doing all it can to ensure that no diamond activity is carried out by the rebels. [end recording]



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**DATE FILMED**

06 Jan. 1993

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